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THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The formal protocol, embracing the terms of settlement of the Virginius affair, was drawn and signed to-day by Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, and Secretary Fish. Spain agrees to deliver immediately to the United States the Virginius, and all the survivors of the persons captured with her by the Tornado. Spain further agrees to salute the American flag on the 25th day of December, provided, that if the United States shall become satisfied before that date that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag, or in other words, if the display of the American flag is proved to have been simply a fraudulent device, the salute will not be required, but instead, Spain will disclaim any intentional disrespect to the flag. Spain engages on her part to apprehend and bring to trial and punishment any persons who have done wrong or violated treaty stipulations. On the other hand, the United States agree to prosecute an investigation as to whether the neutrality laws of this country have been violated, and to secure the trial and punishment of any who may have been guilty of such violation. The subject of indemnity by Spain to the families of those executed at Santiago shall be considered and decided by the two Governments through the usual means of diplomatic communication. But if no decision can be reached in this way that shall give mutual satisfaction, this question shall be submitted to arbitration. Other questions of reclamations shall be treated in the same manner. The above are substantially the terms agreed upon between the two Governments. That the vessel shall be returned without unnecessary or extended delay is, of course, the intention of the first agreement, and, of course, the delivery must be made prior to the 25th of December, the time fixed for the salute to the flag. If Spain can prove before that time that the Virginius was not in reality an American vessel, and was using American papers and carrying the flag fraudulently, it seems entirely just that the salute should be remitted. Even though the public law was violated by the capture on the high seas, there might have been no insult to the flag if it were fraudulently borne. The principle of a money indemnity to the families of the dead is admitted, and it only remains to settle the amount.

GREAT SATISFACTION EXPRESSED AT THE RESULT.

There is expressed on all sides here to-day the greatest satisfaction at the result. There is no such sentiment for war among the members of Congress who have arrived, as is expressed in some portions of the public press. Indeed there was every prospect, if the question should find its way into Congress for solution, that instead of an immediate declaration of war, Señor Castelar would have been given further time to endeavor to render peaceful satisfaction. The opinion generally prevails that the course pursued by the Spanish Republic in this matter will strengthen it at home by obtaining for it the moral support of this Government and Great Britain. Spain is entirely confident of her ability to execute the terms of the agreement, and that confidence is reflected in opinion here. Certainly such a consummation is hoped. Gen. Sickles had not left Madrid up to a late hour last night, and he has been telegraphed to remain. Our naval preparations will not be remitted, and Spain finds no fault with the sending of our fleet to Cuban waters. Possibly its presence there may aid the home Government in securing the execution of its orders; but, at any rate, it will be available for any possible contingency.

THE FOUR POINTS OF OUR DEMAND—AN AGREEMENT DEFINITELY ARRIVED AT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The negotiations between the United States and Spain with regard to the questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius, were brought to a conclusion to-day, Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo having agreed upon and signed a protocol, which the latter soon after telegraphed to his Government. As conflicting statements have appeared in the newspapers regarding the intelligence received last night and also to-day, it can now be positively stated that the terms are substantially as follows:

First—The immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginius and all the surviving passengers and crew.

Second—A salute to our flag on the 25th of December next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly borne on that vessel; and further, that she had no right to the American flag or American papers. In this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn, and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag in the acts committed by Spain against the Virginius.

Third—If it shall thus be shown that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the vessel and the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States; and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either law or treaty stipulations.

Fourth—The matter of reclamations for damages is reserved for future consideration.

In addition to the above it can also be stated positively that within the next two days Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister will determine the port at which the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the United States.

The words "immediate release," as applicable to the delivery of the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew, implies, of course, a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elapse before Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached.

The agreement is regarded in official quarters as securing all the points of our original demands, though in a modified form, while it is considered respectful and honorable to both countries. The fixing of the 25th of December as the time of saluting our flag is to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginius improperly carried the American flag and American papers. There is a sensible relief in all quarters that the negotiation has thus peaceably ended. Both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo had for two weeks past been engaged in producing this result, on which they receive the congratulations of their respective friends.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

THE TENNESSEE—OFFICIAL CONSULTATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The steam-ship Tennessee will soon be placed in commission. The Secretary of the Navy was to-day engaged with all the chiefs of bureaus in general consultation regarding fitting out vessels.

ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Commander Fyffee has been ordered to duty in charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Detroit; Master H. M. Tallman to recruiting duty at Detroit; Master W. H. Beckler to the receiving-ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy-yard; Second Assistant Engineer J. D. Thomas to the Florida. Capt. Geo. H. Cooper has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to command the iron-clad Terror, on Dec. 1. Commander Robert L. Phythian, from duty as member of the Board of Examiners, and ordered to equipment duty at the Boston Navy-yard; Lieut. George R. Durand, from the receiving-ship Ohio, and ordered to command the tug Speedwell; Lieut. Sebra, from the Tigress, and placed on waiting orders; Midshipman J. A. Barber has been placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon Owens has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to recruiting duty at Detroit; First Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Florida; First Assistant Engineer Aston, from special duty, and ordered to recruiting duty at Detroit; Second Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Moore, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The force in the Brooklyn Navy-yard was not reduced, nor any of the activity that has prevailed for the past few weeks abated, by the news of a probable peaceful termination to the difficulty with Spain which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday. Admiral Rowan has received no orders from Washington directing a cessation of work. The officers who have been assigned to commands are slow to believe that their services will not be required for active duty. The wish, however, is with most of them father to the thought. There was a greater appearance of excitement yesterday in the Lyceum building than on any day since the capture of the Virginius was made public. All the afternoon officers of every rank and grade kept constantly going in and out of the Admiral's office. It was rumored in the forenoon that orders had been received from Washington to urge on the preparations of the different vessels with still greater dispatch, but the rumor could not be traced to any reliable source. The York street entrance to the yard was completely blocked by the crowds of men seeking to be employed. None, however, were taken on yesterday, nor is it likely, if the present peaceful relations continue with Spain, that any additional men will be employed. The Tigress was put out of commission yesterday, and is now at the disposal of her original owners. The old store-ship Supply was also put of commission. The dispatch-boat Mayflower arrived yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H., with additional stores. Work on the Colorado, Florida, Roanoke, and Dictator is progressing as usual. The repairs on the Spanish frigate Arapiles are almost completed. She will be ready to sail in a few days.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The questions between Spain and the United States are freely discussed in Congressional, army, and navy circles. The only fear expressed is that the Castelar Cabinet will not be able to enforce its agreement.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 29.—The *News*, Mormon organ, says the Mormons are not for war on the Cuban question, unless it cannot be honorably avoided.

WHAT THE SPANIARDS SAY ABOUT THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.

The news received yesterday that an amicable adjustment of the Virginius question had been agreed upon between Secretary Fish and the representatives of the Spanish Government, has created much surprise and caused no little dissatisfaction among the Spanish citizens resident in this City. Some of them denounced the action of Admiral Polo in the premises as unauthorized, and confidently express the opinion that it will not be sustained by Spain. Many of the Spaniards exhibit a very bitter feeling in giving vent to their opinions regarding the massacre of the Virginius prisoners, characterizing them as a set of brigands, and regretting that the lives of even a few were spared.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The Cuban Junta did not hold its meeting yesterday until 2 o'clock. At first the Cubans discredited the news that the Spanish Government had acceded to the demands of the United States Government. Señor Cisneros, the Secretary of the Junta, said it was undoubtedly true that Costelar had promised to accede to the demands made upon him, but how was he to carry them out? The people of Spain would not comply, it was not in their nature to do so, and in fact it would be considered too humiliating to thus acquiesce in all the demands. The opinion was also ventured that in Cuba Castelar's orders would be disregarded by the officials in power. In the event of Gov. Buriel refusing to comply with the instructions of the home Government, preparations will be commenced by the Cubans to put the island in the best possible state of defense. News from Havana is anxiously looked for by the Cubans. A member of Los Amigos de Cuba, who came from Santiago de Cuba by the City of Merida, attended the meeting, and he states that when he left Havana the volunteers were strengthening the fortifications. Four hundred additional guns, it was reported, had been mounted in Moro Castle, and a large number of them were of the Krupp manufacture. Every one in the city evidenced a determination not to make any concessions for the acts committed by the commander of the Tornado or Gov. Buriel.

Señor Bombalier produced a copy of *La Discusion*, of the 9th inst., published in Madrid. It is the official organ, and in it was given the official order of Castelar as sent to Buriel, calling upon him to desist from further executions of the Virginius party, and expressing, at the same time, his opinion that the brutal outrages would result in Spain losing "the beautiful island of Cuba." Señor Cisneros announced the receipt of $507 from the "friends of the Republic" in Berlin, through Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., and the meeting adjourned.

THE QUESTION PEACEABLY SETTLED.

SPAIN AGREES TO THE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES—ALL THE EUROPEAN POWERS SUSTAIN THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The Spanish Cabinet has agreed to deliver to the United States Government the steam-ship Virginius, and all the persons remaining alive who were captured with her, leaving the question whether the seizure of the vessel was legal to be settled hereafter by a mixed tribunal. The question whether damages shall be paid to the families or relatives of the prisoners who were shot, is also to be settled in a similar manner. This decision was not arrived at by the Government before it had confidentially consulted with the powers of Europe, and was informed by all of them that reparation was due for the capture of the steamer and the execution of the captives. The decision is also in conformity with the opinions of leading Spanish statesmen of all parties to whom the question was submitted by the Government.

CONDEMNATION SUITS.

THE SITE FOR THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The condemnation suits to appraise value of the lots in this city, to be purchased by the Government for a site for the contemplated Government buildings, are rapidly progressing. They will be finished next week. Only six more lots remain to be appraised. The property will be condemned, it is believed, at a price less by nearly $50,000 than the $875,000 appropriated by Congress for the purpose.

It is feared here that unless the suits are satisfactorily disposed of before the assembling of Congress the pressure for retrenchment that will be brought to bear upon it will cut off all hopes of having a new Government building in Cincinnati for years to come. The suits will be settled, however, and it is believed that none of the owners of the lots will exercise their right to appeal.

ATROCIOUS ROBBERY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—A house on Morris street, occupied by a family named Vigors, was entered by burglars last night, who tied Mrs. Vigors hand and foot, gagged her, and robbed the house of $190. Capt. Vigors, her husband, lately went to sea, and she was alone in the house with her young children. The money was secreted in a stove-pipe hole in the chimney. When Mrs. Vigors was released she was delirious, but on her recovery she was able to give a description of the robbers.

ALLEGED FRAUDS.

THE BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Butler County is a great Democratic stronghold in this State, and has been so from time immemorial. It has been disturbed for many years by defalcating, embezzling, extortionate, and otherwise dishonest county officers. About a year ago the people determined to have an investigation, and the Auditor of the State appointed Gen. James H. Godman, a predecessor in that office, to make the examination. The work was begun about the 1st of September last, and is now completed, Gen. Godman sending his report to the Auditor of State yesterday. The examination comprised the period embraced between March 4, 1870, and Sept. 1, 1873; it brought to light that S. A. Campbell, Wm. Russell, and David Teakle, Treasurers for that time, have charged illegal fees, or overdrawn their account, to the amounts respectively of $110, $1,532, and $677. The report states that Teakle made an honest mistake in his illegal fees, and has paid the money back. Adolph Schmidt, County Auditor for that period, besides other irregularities, is a defaulter to the amount of $19,407. Gen. Godman is now about to push investigations back ten years further, and he has seen enough to promise rich results.

THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE MAYOR ELECT AND THE ALDERMEN—HE DECLINES TO EXHIBIT HIS SLATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The new city Government goes into power on Monday next, the new Common Council meeting for the first time on that evening. Acting Mayor Bond is prepared to turn over everything to Mayor Colvin in good shape, and says he will not be sorry when finally relieved of the cares and responsibilities of the office. A majority of the Councilmen have been holding caucuses of late, at one of which the Mayor elect was a participant. At that meeting he promised to consult the Aldermen in his various appointments, wherein they pledged him their undivided support. To-night they held another caucus at the Sherman House, with Colvin present as before, but to their great indignation he peremptorily declined, at least for the present, to submit his slate for their approval. He also declined to show a list of his committees, and the meeting was suddenly dissolved. There is a disposition on the part of the Aldermen to dictate to the Mayor, and failing in their endeavors to have their men nominated to certain positions, they threaten to vote against the confirmation of all candidates proposed by his Honor. It is currently rumored that Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Bench, positively refuses to accept the position of Corporation Counsel tendered him by Mayor Colvin. McAllister is one of the leading lawyers of the State, and his partial acceptance of so subordinate a position in the new city Government as that offered him has been severely commented upon. The salary of counsel is much greater than that of Judge, but it is doubtful if he will give up the ermine for the gold.

CANADA.

THE MONTREAL POISONING CASE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—Four additional victims have been added to the accidental poisoning case, making the total number of deaths seven, and leaving five still in a precarious condition. It appears that the man Floherty, seeing a sleigh standing in the street without a driver, stole therefrom a bottle containing what he supposed to be sherry, but which proved to be wine of colchicum. This he shared with the inmates of the tenement in which he lived, and some neighbors, with the fatal results mentioned.

RE-ELECTION TO THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 29.—Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been re-elected by acclamation to represent County Westmoreland.

A TUG-BOAT ASHORE—CONDITION OF THE ICE.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 29.—The tug Hector, which ran ashore above Sugar Loaf Point last evening in a snow-storm, has not yet got off. She now lies on her beam-ends full of water.

The tug Olivia Gordon started down the canal this morning to break the ice to allow the propellers of the North-Atlantic Transportation Company to pass up. She reports the ice as being very thick—men walk on it alongside the tug. The weather is clear and cold.

RE-ELECTION OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

NAPANEE, Ontario, Nov. 29.—Hon. R. J. Cartwright, the Minister of Finance, was to-day re-elected to represent the County of Lennox, by a large majority.

THE HOG TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 29.—The *Commercial Bulletin* this evening publishes returns of the number of hogs packed at the principal points in the West to date, showing the aggregate number of hogs slaughtered in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Peoria, Ill., and Des Moines, Iowa, so far this season to be 1,148,000, against 758,370 the same time last year, all the places mentioned showing an increase with the exception of St. Louis, Louisville, and Peoria. Total number packed here to date 482,587, against 212,896 last year.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S NINETEENTH WIFE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 29.—Ann Eliza, Brigham Young's nineteenth wife, left here yesterday for the East, on her mission against polygamy. Her departure several days before the time previously announced, is stated by her friends to be owing to a belief that efforts would be made to prevent the fulfillment of her intention. She will speak in New-York and Washington.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS ATTACHED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Bloomington, Ill., says that Judge Tipton has issued writs of attachments commanding the appearance to-day before his court of the President, Directors and Superintendent of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, with their counsel, Ex-Gov. Palmer and J. Mayo Palmer, to answer for contempt in obstructing the execution of an order issued by Judge Tipton placing the road in the hands of a receiver. Col. Morgan, one of the receivers appointed under Judge Tipton's order, has declined to serve.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Wamesit Power Company, of Lowell, have brought suit against the City of Boston, and the members of last years' Cochituate Water Board, for taking water from the Sudbury River. The damages are laid at $60,000, and the property of the city and each individual member of the Water Board has been attached for that amount.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 29.—Navigation north of Rhinebeck is effectually closed, and all the upper Hudson boats have gone into Winter quarters.

THE WILMINGTON BANK ROBBERY CASE.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Nov. 29.—The prosecution and defense closed in the bank robbery case at 4 P. M. The court immediately afterward adjourned until Monday morning.

WASHINGTON.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

SPEAKER BLAINE RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION—OFFICERS OF THE LAST HOUSE RENOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Republican caucus to-night nominated all the officers of the last House for re-election except the Postmaster, King, who was not a candidate. Mr. Sherwood, who has been heretofore noticed in these dispatches as a candidate for that position, received the nomination. Speaker Blaine was renominated by acclamation. After the nominations were made Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, introduced a resolution to divide the Appropriations Committee into five sections, allotting one section to each department. The caucus heard his speech in support of it. Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, and Mr. Dawes contended that this was not a proper subject for consideration in caucus, as it was a legislative measure that ought to be considered in the House. The proposition met with no approval, and the caucus adjourned without honoring the measure with a vote.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—FERNANDO WOOD NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER.

In the Democratic caucus Fernando Wood was nominated to receive the complimentary vote of the party for Speaker. There was a heated discussion about the increased salary and back pay, which seems to have created a great deal of discussion in the Bourbon ranks. S. S. Cox proposed that the Democratic Party should unite as an organization in favor of the repeal of the Increase-of-salary law. This proposition greatly displeased the Southern Democrats, and the excitement became so great that Messrs. Cox and Holman withdrew from the caucus.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

United States currency outstanding this date, old demand notes, $79,667 50; legal-tender notes, new issue, $72,300,151; legal-tender notes, series of 1869, $294,621,867; one-year notes of 1863, $83,285; two-year notes of 1863, $25,600; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $31,100; compound interest notes, $464,290; fractional currency, first issue, $4,349,692 41; second issue, $3,161,499 83; third issue, $3,380,401 43; fourth issue, first series, $20,900,730 03; fourth issue, second series, $7,723,926 25; third series, $8,525,100. Total, $415,647,310 45. The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending to-day was $812,800; shipments, $186,800; shipments of notes, $2,469,500. The amount held by the Treasury as security for national bank circulation is $393,215,900; for public deposits, $16,611,000; outstanding national bank notes, $348,536,499. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $236,667; for the month, $6,734,050; for the fiscal year, $39,913,499.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUITS.

The Attorney General will appeal the Credit Mobilier suit from the decision of the United States District Court for Connecticut, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The subject of the action of the District Court will form a portion of the report of the Attorney General, which will be ready on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Democratic members of the House will hold a caucus to-night for the nomination of officers. According to present indications, Representative Cox will receive the nomination for Speaker.

Speaker Blaine is still occupied in forming standing committees. He declines to receive numerous callers. Much anxiety is expressed by members on the subject, especially by those who aspire to chairmanships.

The first part of the President's Message is in the hands of manifolders.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Secretaries Belknap and Delano; Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, had a long conference with the President to-day in reference to the government of the Indians. Gen. Sheridan gave his views at some length.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus to-night was presided over by Representative Maynard. Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, nominated J. G. Blaine for Speaker, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Orth nominated for Clerk Edward McPherson, which was also thus indorsed. N. G. Ordway was nominated for Sergeant at Arms, receiving 117 votes, and his opponent, Munn, of Illinois, 49. Col. Markland, the prominent candidate in opposition to Ordway, withdrew in his favor. He was earnestly supported by the entire Indiana delegation. O. B. Buxton was nominated for Door-keeper, the name of his opponent, Scanlon, being withdrawn before the ballot was counted. All the above-named nominees occupied the places for which they were to-night nominated during the former Congress. Henry Sherwood, of Michigan, was nominated for Postmaster, King, the present incumbent, declining to be a candidate. The next highest was Ex-Representative Perce, of Mississippi. Rev. J. G. Butler, the present incumbent, was nominated for Chaplain. Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, offered a resolution, proposing in effect to divide the Committee on Appropriations into five or more committees, combining with their duties those now pertaining to the several committees on expenditures of the various departments. He showed the appropriateness of such an arrangement, and the advantage it would be to the dispatch of public business. But as many believed this subject was not a proper subject for caucus deliberation, an adjournment took place without acting on the proposition.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus in the Judiciary Committee-room, for the purpose of nominating candidates for officers of the House. Hon. Wm. E. Niblack presided, and Gen. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, acted as Secretary. The following nominations for Speaker were made: Fernando Wood and Samuel S. Cox, of New-York, and J. C. Robinson, of Illinois. On the first ballot Wood received 30, Cox 20, Robinson 19; A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, 1, and Lamar, of Mississippi, 1. On the second ballot Wood received 44, Cox 22, Lamar 1, Robinson 1, Stephens 1, and Niblack 1. Wood having received a majority, was declared the candidate for Speaker. Other officers were nominated as follows: For Clerk, Geo. C. Wedderburn, of Virginia; for Sergeant at Arms, Peter Rupp, of Wisconsin; for Door-keeper, Charles W. Combs, of Maine; for Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Mabon, of Kentucky.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBEL CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—This morning Judge Fullerton charged the jury in the libel case of the Chief of Police Jones against Joseph R. Reed, journalist. The charge was temperate. It recognizes the right to publish fit and proper information concerning public officers. The jury retired about 10 o'clock A. M., and remained out all day. At 6 P. M., the jury not having agreed, a messenger was sent to the Judge's private residence, and an answer was received from him that the jury might render a sealed verdict when ever they were ready with one. Up to a late hour nothing had been heard from them. Those professing to be informed state that acquittal or the disagreement of the jury will certainly result.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD TROUBLES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 29.—In the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad imbroglio, a writ of assistance was issued by Judge Tipton, of McLean County, and this morning the Sheriff of this county attempted to execute it, but that officer was enjoined by Judge Treat, of the United States Court, and cited to appear for contempt. Subsequently an agreement was entered into by tee attorney's of both parties, that the matter should remain in *statu quo* until Tuesday next, when proceedings will be had before Judge Treat in the matter of injunction. Col. Morgan having failed to qualify, the order has been modified by Judge Tipton so as to make F. E. Hinckley, of the Paducah and Chicago Railroad, the sole receiver. The officers remain in charge of the representatives of the bondholders, the receiver and his aids being in and about portions of the building, but offering no resistance to the representatives of the bondholders in the discharge of their duties in controlling the road. Trains are running as usual. The Receiver's aids are said to be attachés of rival lines of the Gilman Road and the Illinois Central Road, and the Receiver himself President of a line crossing the Gilman Road at Libson, and antagonistic to it.

THE PANIC OF 1873.

VIEWS OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of the Controller of the Currency has the following with reference to the panic of 1873:

The monetary crisis of 1873 may be said to have had its beginning in New-York City, on Sept. 8, by the failure of the Warehouse Security Company and of two houses which had left their regular business to embark in enterprises foreign thereto, which were followed, on the 13th, by the failure of a large firm of stock brokers. On the 18th and 19th two of the largest banking-houses in the city, well known throughout the country, which were interested in the negotiations of large amounts of railroad securities, also failed, and on the 20th of the same month the failures of the Union Trust Company, the National Trust Company, the National Bank of the Commonwealth, and three other well-known banking-houses were announced. On the same day the New-York Stock Exchange, for the first time in its experience, closed its doors, and they were not again opened for a period of ten days, during which time legal tender notes commanded a premium over certified checks of from one-fourth of one per cent. to three per cent. An active demand for deposits commenced on the 18th, and increased rapidly during the 19th and 20th, chiefly from country correspondents of the banks, and their drafts continued to such an extent, calling back their deposits in a medium never before received, that the reserves of the banks were alarmingly reduced. The call loans, amounting to more than $60,000,000, upon which the banks relied to place themselves in funds, in such an emergency were entirely unavailable, because the means of the borrowers were to a great extent pledged with the banks, upon the sale of which they relied to replenish their funds. These collaterals in ordinary moment could have been sold, but at the time no market could be found, except at ruinous sacrifices. Had there been a market, the payments would have been made in checks upon the associated banks, which would not have added to the general supply of cash. A meeting of the Clearing-house Association was called, and on Saturday evening, Sept. 20, a plan for facilitating the settlement of balances at the Clearing-house was unanimously adopted. The suspension of currency payments followed, and was at first confined to banks of New-York City, but afterward extended to other large cities, because the New-York banks could not respond to demands of their correspondents in those cities, and these in turn could not respond to the demands of their correspondents. The exchange on New-York, which would otherwise have commanded a slight premium, was at a discount, and to a considerable extent unavailable. The suspension of the banks in other leading cities almost without exception therefore followed, and their partial or entire suspension continued for forty days, until confidence was in a measure restored by the resumption of the New-York City banks on the first day of November. Although predictions had been made of the approach of a financial crisis, there were no apprehensions of its immediate occurrence; on the contrary, there were, in almost every direction, evidences of prosperity. The harvest was nearly or quite complete, and the bins and granaries were full to overflowing. The manufacturing and mining interests had also been prosperous during the year, and there was good promise that the Fall trade, which had opened, would be as large as during previous years. The value of the cereals, potatoes, tobacco, and hay, for 1872, is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $1,324,385,000. It is supposed that the value of these products for the present year, a large portion of which was at this time ready for sale and awaiting shipment to market, will not vary materially from the above estimate of last year. An estimate based upon the census returns of 1869 gives the probable aggregate value of marketable products of industry that year as $4,036,000,000, and a similar estimate upon the same basis and upon the returns to the Agricultural Department, gives an increase of $1,788,000,000 for 1873 over the amount for 1868.

It is not the province of the Controller to explain the causes which led to this suspension. In order to enter upon such an explanation it would be necessary to obtain comparative data for a series of years in reference to the imports and exports, the products of industry, the issue of currency, and of other evidences of debt, and in fact a general discussion of the political economy of the country. The immediate cause of the crisis is, however, more apparent. The money market had become overloaded with debt, the cost of railroad construction for five years past being estimated to have been $1,700,000,000, or about $340,000,000 annually, while debt based upon almost every species of property, State, city, town, manufacturing corporations, and mining companies had been sold in the market. Such bonds and stock had been disposed of to a considerable extent in foreign markets, and as long as this continued, the sale of similar securities was stimulated, and additional amounts offered. When the sales of such securities could no longer be effected abroad, the bonds of railroads and other enterprises of like nature which were in process of construction, were thus forced upon the home market, until their negotiation became almost impossible. The bankers of the City of New-York who were burdened with the load could not respond to the demands of their creditors. The numerous holders of similar securities became alarmed, and the panic soon extended throughout the country.

The present financial crisis may, in a great degree, be attributed to the intimate relations of the banks in the City of New-York with the transactions of the Stock Board. More than one-fourth, and in many instances nearly one-third, of the bills receivable of the banks since the late civil war, having consisted of demand loans to brokers and members of the Stock Board, which transactions have a tendency to impede and unsettle, instead of facilitating the legitimate business interest of the whole country. Previous to the war the Stock Board is said to have consisted of only 150 members, and its organic principle was a strictly commission business, under a stringent and conservative constitution and by-laws. The close of the war found the membership of the Stock Board increased to 1,100, and composed of men from all parts of the country, many of whom had congregated in Wall street, adopting for their rule of business the apt motto of Horace, "Make money. Make it honestly if you can. At all events make money." The law of the State of New-York, which had been retained on the statute book since 1813, restricting the operations of the Stock Board had, unfortunately, been repealed in 1858, so that its members and manipulators were enabled to increase operations to a gigantic scale. The quotations of the Stock Board are known to be frequently fictions of speculation, and yet these fictions control the business and commerce of a great country, and their influence is not confined to this country, but extends to other countries, and seriously impairs our credit with foreign nations.

The fictitious debts of railroads and other corporations which they have bolstered up, and which have obtained quotations in London and other markets of the world, have now been reduced to a more proper valuation or stricken from the list. Whether the Congress of the United States, or the Legislature of the State of New-York may not re-enact a law reviving similar restrictions with great benefit to the true business interests of all parties, is respectfully submitted.

Many measures of reform are proposed in order that the lessons of the crisis may not be lost, and others be led hereafter to commit similar errors. Unity of action among the leading courts of the great cities will do more to reform abuses than any Congressional enactment, for unless such corporations shall unite and insist upon legitimate methods of conducting business, the laws of Congress in reference thereto will be likely soon to become inoperative, such enactments be observed in their true spirit by the few, while the many evade them and thus invite a repetition of similar disasters. If, however, the banks are disinclined to unite for such a purpose, the legislation required of Congress will be such as will induce associations outside of the City of New-York to retain in their vaults such funds as are not needed at the commercial centre for purposes of legitimate business.

The Controller, in order to obtain statistics of the banks during the late panic, as well as just previous to its commencement, issued a circular calling upon all the National Banks for reports on Oct. 13, the day in which the banks of the City of New-York had the smallest amount of legal-tender notes during the late crisis, and on Nov. 1, the day on which the banks resumed currency payments, the results of which will be found in appendix. The following statement has been prepared, showing the whole amount of national bank currency, legal-tender notes, and fractional currency, issued up to Oct. 13 and Nov. 1, 1873:

	Oct. 13.	Nov. 1.
National bank currency	$359,049,056	$350,332,884
Legal tender notes	359,566,888	360,952,206
Fractional currency	46,699,191	47,876,149
Totals	$766,315,135	$759,161,239
Deduct amounts held by the Treasury and by the courts	116,496,997	128,140,727
Which will leave unaccounted for	$639,818,138	$631,020,512

after making due allowance for the currency held by State and saving banks, trust companies, and private bankers. These are larger amounts than can be supposed to have been in the pockets of men, or the tills of small dealers, but it may be left to the ingenious in such matters to divine what portion thereof was hoarded by the timid, the ignorant, or the covetous.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR ARMY.

REPORT FROM GEN. SHERMAN TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1873.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a statement showing the organization and actual strength of enlisted men in the army, compiled from the official returns up to the latest date, and invite your attention to the recapitulation, showing 25,535 enlisted men of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and 3,970 non-combatants—the whole aggregating 29,505, or 495 less than the number (30,000) limited by law. In the active regiments the number of men sick and on the necessary details about the posts will fully equal twenty-five per cent; so that the actual strength for military service does not exceed 19,652 men.

In order that the regular army should fulfill its arduous duties on the frontier, as also form the model on which to shape the volunteers and militia force of the United States, I earnestly recommend that the Congress be asked to fix the limit of the enlisted force at such a figure as will give 30,000 for the regiments of the line, and to provide specifically for the non-combatant detachments, such as the engineer battalion, the Ordnance Department, West Point detachments, Signal Department, Ordnance and Commissary Sergeants, in the same manner as has been done for the Hospital Steward. The artillery regiments have an organization different from the infantry, viz., twelve batteries to a regiment; but of these only one is equipped and instructed as a battery of artillery, the other eleven companies of each regiment being armed with muskets and instructed as infantry.

In order to simplify the organization to apply the new tactics (now approaching completion) to all arms of the service alike, with your approval, I have ordered that the word "battery" apply, technically, to such only as are provided with horses and guns, and all others to be called "companies." Some of the artillery officers think the act of July 28, 1866, entitles them to the name "battery," whether they have guns or not, and it might be well to ask a modification of the law so as to read "battery or company" for the artillery regiments, to correspond with the words "troops or company," used for the cavalry in the same act.

The number of regimental commissioned officers on duty or belonging to the several departments and divisions number, in the aggregate, 1,532; present for duty 1,234; absent on leave or detached, 298.

The foregoing does not include the thirty-one Second Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life, now under orders to join their regiments.

I now inclose the annual reports of the Division and department commanders, copies of which have been submitted to you as received.

The military divisions embrace the whole area of the United States, and these reports include the acts of all the regular army, leaving nothing to be added by way of history of the events during the past year.

The reports of all the Department Commanders, with the exception of that of the Department of the Columbia, not yet received, are also herewith sent.

No part of the army is under my immediate control, and the existing army regulations devolve on the Secretary of War the actual command of the military peace establishment and all responsibility thereof, so that I forbear making any further recommendations or report. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer remains very high on the lakes, with north-easterly and north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional snow on Lake Huron. North-easterly to south-easterly winds, cold and cloudy weather prevail in the North-west, and thence to Missouri. North-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley, and thence to Southern Tennessee. Forth-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Southern States. North-easterly winds, cold, clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, gentle north-westerly winds, cold and clear weather.

For the Lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, north-easterly winds, low, but rising, temperature, and increased cloudiness.

For the North-west and southward to Missouri, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, possibly followed by snow and rain.

For Kentucky and Tennessee, north-easterly winds, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness.

For the Southern States north-easterly to south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather.

Reports are missing from the South-west.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the Winter.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 25°; 6 A. M., 27°; 9 A. M., 30°; 12 M., 34°; 3 P. M., 34°; 6 P. M., 31°; 9 P. M., 29°; 12 P. M., 28°; average, 26¾°.

The following is an abstract of a report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Nov. 29, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.859 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Nov. 29, 30.403 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M., Nov. 25, 29.232 inches; range, 1.171. Thermometer—Mean, 34°; maximum, at 11 A. M., Nov. 24, 48°; minimum, at 8 A. M., Nov. 26, 22°; range, 26°. Remarks—Nov. 23, rain from 7 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .21 inch; Nov. 24, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 3 P. M.; amount of water, 1.99 inches; total amount of water for week, 2.20 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,033 miles.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The State Constable in Boston made several seizures of liquor, yesterday.

The citizens of Cambridge, Mass., have nominated Mayor Bedford for re-election.

Charles W. Gross, of Baltimore, Md., committed suicide yesterday morning by taking strychnine.

H. H. Hyde, Boston Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, died suddenly Friday evening.

Julia Chilcott, eighteen years of age, of Jackson, Mich., committed suicide in a house of ill-fame yesterday morning, by taking morphine.

Baggage Master Billings, who was recently injured on the Framingham and Lowell Railroad, died Friday night, in Lowell, Mass., where he resided.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has overruled the exceptions taken in the case of Spence Pattis, who was convicted in the Superior Criminal Court of forgery.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW ERIE LOAN PROPOSED OF TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The *Railway News*, the English organ of the Erie Railway Company, publishes a proposal for the issue of $22,000,000 more of the ordinary Erie shares at 35 currency instead of issuing bonds. This, the proposal says, will be a measure of greater financial soundness, and will make the total share capital $100,000,000, which is not too large when the vast amount of lines now leased by the Erie Company is taken into consideration. It is said an offer has been made to guarantee the placing of the whole amount of the loan.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—An accident occurred this morning on the Midland Railway [illegible] Leicester, by which fifteen persons were [illegible] jured, one fatally. Mr. Carl Rosa's [illegible] opera company were on the train.

SPAIN.

FIERCE FIRING RESUMED AT CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—Firing was [illegible] fiercely at Cartagena, by both sides, after the termination of the four hours' armistice [illegible] tained by the officers of the foreign squadron.

CALIFORNIA.

RESIGNATION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR CASSERLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The following letter was received this afternoon:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. [illegible]

To Hon. Newton Booth, Governor of California:

DEAR SIR: I hereby resign my unexpired term in the Senate of the United States as Senator for California, this resignation to take effect immediately, so that the State Legislature, which meets on the first [illegible] month, may fill the vacancy. As my intimate [illegible] in the Senate well know, I have long desired to withdraw from that body, and at the same time to withdraw wholly from politics and political life. My duties [illegible] both sides the continent have demanded [illegible] have received, so much attention as to [illegible] pair my health, and compel me to neglect my [illegible] affairs. The latter consideration is not a [illegible] one, but the condition of my health is such as to [illegible] me to seriously doubt my strength to discharge the arduous duties of a Senator from California.

I have deferred carrying out my desire until the present time, when both objects may be accomplished at once, and when the Legislature, just about to [illegible] may elect my successor.

Very respectfully, E. CASSERLY.

Mr. Casserly led the majority of his party [illegible] opposition to the railroad monopoly, but [illegible] jority is in the minority in the Legislature [illegible] might not have been able to effect his re-election [illegible] a triangular contest with Booth on one side.

The general opinion is that his resignation [illegible] operate favorably for Booth, and disastrously [illegible] schemes in the railroad interest, as laid by [illegible] Carr, their chief political agent.

It is believed among the politicians that [illegible] Haight, anti-railroad Democrat, will be [illegible] the unexpired term of Senator Casserly, and [illegible] Mr. Booth's prospects to succeed Mr. [illegible] assured by Mr. Casserly's resignation.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER — PROMISSORY NOTES [illegible] $114,030 MISSING.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—An application [illegible] filed in the Court of Common Pleas [illegible] on behalf of the city, asking that a Receiver [illegible] appointed to take charge of the affairs of the [illegible] Trust Company of this city. The application [illegible] granted, and receivers appointed. Promissory notes amounting to $114,030 are missing from the institution, supposed to be lost or stolen. A number of these notes are said by the indorsers [illegible] forgeries.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A PLANING-MILL DESTROYED—LOSS ABOUT $150,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—Between 12 [illegible] o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the [illegible] planing-mill of N. B. Livingston & Co., in [illegible] Louis, and, in the course of two hours, the [illegible] large lumber-yard belonging to the same firm, [illegible] wagon and cabinet shop of H. L. Drumm, [illegible] smith shop of the St. Louis Transfer Company, [illegible] several small tenement houses were consumed. [illegible] loss is estimated at from $100,000 to [illegible] amount of insurance is not yet ascertained.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—A fire at West Newton [illegible] morning, destroyed the residence of Mrs. J. W. [illegible] hurst. The loss is $5,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—A fire occurred at [illegible] Landing, Penn., last night. Twelve buildings [illegible] destroyed. The loss is $25,000; insurance, [illegible]

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Nov. 29.—The building occupied by George Walton, sash and planing [illegible] Louis Roegwick, cabinet-maker; W. [illegible] cabinet-maker, and W. Powell, carriage [illegible] last night, destroyed by fire, throwing [illegible] men out of employment. The loss amounts [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Buildings Nos. [illegible] 169 on Canal street were burned to-day. The loss [illegible] estimated at $50,000.

MONTREAL, Canada, Nov. 29.—The tobacco factory, together with the machinery and stock, [illegible] by W. Smith & Co., on Queens street, was [illegible] completely destroyed by fire this morning. The [illegible] loss is about $30,000 on the stock and [illegible] ery, insured, as follows: Phenix Company, [illegible] Imperial, $5,000; Royal, $6,000; Citizens', [illegible] Quebec, $2,500.

LARGE LUMBER FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—About [illegible] feet of lumber was burned in the yard of [illegible] stone & Co., in East St. Louis this morning. [illegible] insured for $40,000, as follows:

The Fire Association of Philadelphia........ [illegible]
Williamsburg City, of New-York........ [illegible]
Pennsylvania Fire Company........ [illegible]
Westchester, of New-York........ [illegible]
National, of Pennsylvania........ [illegible]
National, of Missouri........ [illegible]
Tradesmen, of New-York........ [illegible]
Traders', of Chicago........ [illegible]
Union, of Pennsylvania........ [illegible]
Franklin, of Wheeling, West Va........ [illegible]
Kansas Fire........ [illegible]
Armenia, of Pittsburg........ [illegible]
Great Western, of New-Orleans........ [illegible]

The planing mill was valued at $12,000; no insurance.

A GOVERNMENT DEFAULTER IN VERMONT.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from St. Albans states that Anson J. Crane, of Burlington, Vt., Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Vermont, has been declared a defaulter to the amount of $17,000. His bondsmen, one of whom is Senator Edmunds, are amply able to make good the amount embezzled. Mr. Crane claims that Jewitt, a former Collector, embezzled the money.

CANAL-BOAT SUNK—THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Three children were drowned by the sinking of a canal-boat in the Delaware River, near Bordentown, N. J., on Thursday morning. The boat was sunk by a collision with a tug-boat. The Captain and his wife saved themselves, but the children being frightened by the collision, ran back into the cabin, and could not be rescued.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Governor has appointed Jos. Vanderbilt, of Northport, [illegible] master for the County of Suffolk.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

EVENING LONGINGS.

BY BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON.

I.

"The Princess sat high in her maiden-bower,
And the boy blew his horn below by the tower:
'Be silent, thou boy, why blowest thou so?
[illegible] hinderest my thoughts that afar would go
With the setting sun.'"

II.

"The Princess sat high in her maiden-bower,
And the boy no longer blew by the tower:
'Why art thou so silent? Again thou must blow:
[illegible] helpest my thoughts that afar would go
With the setting sun.'"

III.

"The Princess sat high in her maiden-bower,
And the boy blew again below by the tower;
And then she wept in the eventide;
'What do I then want, my God!' she sighed:
Then the sun went down."

THE MISSING BILLS: AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

Mr. Ezekiel Burdon—locally known as Zeke Burdon—was one day seated in his counting-house in Sydney, New South Wales. He had been looking over the office books, which told a very satisfactory tale; and after a little indulgence of elation at his success in life, he [illegible] into moralizing, and was trying to pick out some of the proofs that men's fortunes are the natural and legitimate consequences of their actions. And this was by no means an investigation to be simply and readily made. Mr. Burdon was now, and had been for many years, an honest, fair-dealing, liberal man, as men went; and he was generous. But this had not always been his character. The circumstances connected long ago with his coming to New South Wales were not such as, according to the rules of poetical justice, would have insured prosperity. But prosperity had come, and glad as he was of her presence, he would have been glad also to justify it by the discovery of some righteous desert of his own. Sometimes he would think of the patriarch Joseph, and say to himself that possibly he, Ezekiel Burdon, had been allowed to fall into error chiefly as a means of bringing him to wealth and ease; that he had been sold to be a bond servant, not principally for any moral obliquity in himself, but in order that good might be done to him at the latter end. If only (he was thinking now) he had gone along in the humdrum way, his pastors and masters would have had him, what a different lot his would have been! He would for a certainty have married Jessie Manders; they would, in respectable poverty—or, more likely, penury—have dragged up a destitute, uneducated family, and, worn out by want and care, have died or gone to the workhouse in middle age. But it had been ordained that Jessie should give him up and should marry comparatively well. She had been induced to discard him by the only cause which could have been effectual—namely, by the knowledge that he had disgraced himself; and she had afterward married a well-to-do man with whom she lived happily, who prospered in his calling, and who was a good husband and father. And he himself had, by force of circumstances, been guided unexpectedly, in a manner which was still hardly intelligible to him [illegible] consideration. He had [illegible] as his wife and her means [illegible] was absurd to inquire about people's connections and antecedents out there—he had been happy in his married life, in his children, and in his business; and now, long a widower, but hearty and healthy, he was faring life's downhill with complacency. Although Mr. Burdon never entirely saw how his fortunes harmonized with the eternal fitness of things, he did not tire of the subject, but would return to it again and again, whenever he might be disposed to contemplation. He was thinking over how the twelve months just past had been the most fortunate that he had ever known, and wondered how it was that things prospered with him as they did, when he was aroused from his reverie by the opening of the door. A very pretty but delicate-looking young woman stood on the threshold, apparently hesitating about advancing.

"Ah, Probity, is that you? Come in, my dear. Is anything the matter?"

"No, father—nothing is the matter; but I thought—I thought, I should like to speak with you."

"Speak with me? Well, come and talk then, Probity; but we generally manage [illegible] business in the house. What is it—a [illegible]?"

"Nothing of that kind, father; and that is why I have come into the office to talk to you. It is something about business."

"Business, eh, you little puss? Why, what can you possibly have to say about business? Well, come then, let's have it."

Probity had seated herself by the time this was said. The excitement of going to her father at his desk, and of having to say to him something which she would rather not have been forced to say, evidently distressed her; her breathing was very hurried, and her color came and went. Ezekiel looked tenderly at her, and was conscious of a painful sensation at some association of ideas which he did not then pause to ascertain; for Probity, who wished to get her errand told, began to speak.

"Father," she said, "I heard you say this morning that you would send his money home to Robert Lathom when Mr. Waddington goes by the Kangaroo. Now the Kangaroo is a very slow vessel, as is well known. She may not get to England for many months, and in the mean time the young man may be much straitened for want of the money. There is a packet to sail to-morrow. Wouldn't it be possible to send the money by that?"

"Why, what the deuce," said Zeke Burdon, with some astonishment, but not unkindly, "what have you to do with young men and their money, and the packets, and all that; eh, [illegible]?"

"Only that, as I know it never makes any difference to you having to wait a little longer or shorter for your money, I feared you might think that it isn't the same with Robert; and that by making him wait for Mr. Waddington, you might cause him inconvenience or loss."

"Well, that is not badly thought on, lass. Your little head has been more thoughtful than your old man's in this. We ought not to wait, and we won't. But look ye, Probity, we don't commonly send money home in coin. There's a better way than that. I shall draw bills on some English merchant who will give Lathom money for them; and to make the risk as small as possible, I can send duplicates, or even triplicates by later ships, so that if a mischance should befall the first copy, it will be hard if the second or third does not turn up. However, what you say about delay is all right. I think I will send first copies by to-morrow's packet. Mr. Waddington may take the second; and by the time he is ready, we shall find some means of sending the third. That will do, won't it?"

"Yes, thank you, father; I'm glad now that I spoke," said Probity, breathing freely again.

"Robert Lathom," observed Ezekiel, "is a good, industrious young man, but I have some suspicion that he employed himself in other things besides farming and commerce while he was here. What has the lad been saying to you, Probity?"

Again Probity showed signs of agitation, and again her color came and went. Burdon realized now why it was that her look made him feel [illegible]. It was the same look which her mother's [illegible] long years ago; and her mother never [illegible] made a return toward health and strength [illegible] first observed that look. The girl [illegible] confused remarks in answer to her [illegible] question, of which he did not take particular [illegible]. He was shocked by the thought [illegible] to his mind of Probity's health [illegible], and thinking that a change of climate might possibly restore her.

"[illegible]," said he, "that Robert Lathom, or [illegible] respectable young man, would [illegible] in the old country, where you might learn to look stout and saucy again. I don't half like these puny looks, and these pantings all about nothing at all. I can never go to England again, and I don't know that there's anybody there extremely anxious to receive any member of my family; but if now you could go home with a husband of your own (which means with another name, you know,) that would be an excellent arrangement."

These words were not altogether unpleasing to Probity's ear, but they were rather plainer than she liked to listen to, so she beat a retreat from her father presence, leaving the old gentleman rather less serene than she had found him.

As soon as his daughter had left the office, Mr. Burdon set about preparing the bills. He then wrote three copies of a letter to Mr. Lathom, and ordered that letters of advice in triplicate should be written to the firms on whom he had drawn his bills. When this was done his clerk was ordered to put up the three sets of dispatches ready for transmission; and the clerk in a short time produced three packets with a strong family likeness, each of them addressed, of course, to Mr. Robert Lathom, and each having in the left-hand lower corner the words *By favor of*, then a blank, and then *Esq.* The cause of this last indorsement was that Ezekiel, for some reason or other—probably some prejudice of his early days—had a dislike to, and distrust of, the mail-bags; where he possibly could do so, he sent his letters by private hands. So his envelopes were always prepared for that mode of transmission. Now, an acquaintance of his named Müller was about to proceed to England by the mail, en route to Frankfort, where his friends resided; and Mr. Burdon hoped that he would take charge of a letter, and post it in England before proceeding to the Continent. Müller did take charge of one copy; and Mr. Waddington, when he a week or two after sailed in the Kangaroo, took with him the duplicates, and promised Probity that on his arrival he would himself write to Lathom, with a view of ascertaining whether the bills had reached him by packet, and that the remittance was soon enough for his requirements. The young girl was evidently much troubled in mind about the transmission of this money; and her father, after wondering much why she fretted so, concluded that some passing fear or fancy had presented itself to her mind, and in her present low condition she had not strength to banish it. He therefore, with the hope of comforting her, would frequently calculate the progress which the packet and the Kangaroo must have made, and the probable date of the arrival of each, showing that the latter ship even must reach England before Lathom could be in need of more money. And it was one of these kind computations and assurances which one day drew from Probity the confession that she had had a dream which had greatly impressed her and raised this alarm. She said that she fancied she had made a long passage through the air to some house where she saw Robert sorely troubled and in danger, but that she could not get near him to ask the sense of his grief, and that she was consequently in great agony when an old man with a white beard appeared to her, and in foreign accents told her that Robert's was caused by his having been disappointed of expected remittances of money, but that she could help him by plunging into the sea, and bringing him money from thence. She descended into the waters accordingly, and as she did so awoke with a cold shudder. She saw Robert in the dream as plainly as she ever saw him in her life; the face and voice of the old man with the beard haunted her still, he was so life-like; she was sure that something terrible had happened or was about to happen to Robert, for the dream was not like ordinary dreams. Zeke Burdon did all he could to combat this imagination, but he confessed that the awe which had overcome his daughter in some sort affected him also, strong old fellow as he was, and that he looked quite nervously to the time when he should get advices of the packet having arrived safely in England. That packet never did reach England, but the Kangaroo did; it will be best, however, that, before the circumstances of her arrival are mentioned, a few words should be said about Robert Lathom, so often mentioned.

Robert Lathom, then, was no other than a son of that very Jessie Manders whom Zeke Burdon remembered as his old sweetheart. Her feelings had been cruelly wrung when Ezekiel's good name was forfeited. In misfortune, in sickness, even in death she would not have turned from him to another; but in his disgrace she had shown a spirit, and said she wished never to hear his name again. Not long after Zeke had gone abroad she married a young surgeon of the name of Lathom, making a match which all her peers considered a very exalted one, but which brought its troubles nevertheless, for her husband had some difficulty in struggling into practice. Their whole history, however, we are not concerned with, but only so much of it as relates to the sending of Robert, their second son, to New South Wales—and this is the way in which that measure came about. Mr. Lathom, who for many years practiced his profession in Liverpool, was one evening called to attend an eccentric old man, a German Jew, who, though suffering from a violent attack of illness, had made no move toward summoning assistance, until an acquaintance, having accidentally discovered his condition, brought the surgeon to his bedside. The patient seemed poverty-stricken and almost friendless; but he managed somehow to rouse the benevolence of Lathom's nature, who not only carefully prescribed for him, but furnished him with a nurse, and many comforts which he required. When the old man recovered, Lathom refused all compensation, and persisted in doing so after the Jew assured him that he was not so poor as he appeared to be.

"All the zame, I shall pay," said the Jew, "you zee."

And somehow or other he did pay very well, for he sent Lathom notices from time to time of some excellent means of employing money, and though the latter had not much to invest, the little that he had was very profitably placed. It was not, however, until Lathom had moved to a practice in Cheshire, and his family had grown up, that he began to feel how thoroughly the Jew was keeping his word about paying him. His eldest son was to follow his own profession, but for his "zecond zon, Robert," the Jew proposed emigration to New-Holland, where, he said, he had relations and friends who would put him in the way of making a fortune.

A voyage to New-Holland was a serious business in those days, and, as a matter of course, both Lathom and his wife hesitated before giving consent to their son's going to the other side of the world. Behrens, however, (that was the Jew's name,) put the whole arrangement so plainly before them, disposing of all difficulties, and setting forth the advantages of the plan, that the parents gave way, and Robert, who had always liked the thoughts of the adventure, was duly dispatched to the antipodes.

It did certainly happen that things went well with Robert Lathom. He made a quick and pleasant voyage out, and was received with much kindness by the Messrs. Müller, the relatives to whom Behrens had consigned him. (It was one of this firm who sailed in the packet, as has been said.) His employment was partly pastoral and partly mercantile, a combination not likely to be found except in a community of early settlers; it yielded him a good maintenance, with the promise of more than a maintenance before long. This, however, was but the beginning of success. After he had made some acquaintance with his profession, business threw him into the way of Zeke Burdon, one of the leading men of the colony, who, knowing the name which his lost Jessie now bore, soon made out that this was her son. Thereupon the favor of Ezekiel was extended to Robert Lathom, and brought in its train the favor of many another colonist. The encouragement which the young man enjoyed could not be exceeded, and he showed himself to be entirely worthy of it, for he improved all his opportunities, worked hard, and became noted as very able and likely to grow wealthy. It need scarcely be added that his relations with Burdon led to the affection between him and Burdon's daughter which has been more than hinted at in the course of the story. It existed for many months before Robert went home again, and was, indeed, to a great extent, the cause of his leaving, but it was a matter about which very little had been said. Probity, who was a sort of princess out there, could hardly without presumption, or with a chance of success, be sought by a young adventurer lately come out to try his fortune, (for Lathom knew nothing of Ezekiel's former acquaintance with his mother,) and both Probity and Robert, though their strongest wish was to live for one another *somewhere*, thought they would prefer that that somewhere should not be in New South Wales. Now Mr. Burdon, although he did not know how things stood between the young people, had not overlooked the possibility of this attractive pair becoming attached. Callous and placid as he for the most part was, nature had thought proper to interweave with the tough fibre one silken thread of romance. The idea of Jessie's son and his daughter being united was not altogether unpleasing to him, and he often and often turned the matter in his mind when he indulged himself with a reverie. But he, too, would have preferred that Probity should settle in England; he thought that Robert should acquire both experience and property before trying matrimony, and he desired that the lovers—if, indeed, they were lovers—should be parted for a season. "If," thought Zeke to himself, "he is fond enough of the girl, he will come for her when he is able to keep her; if not, it may be as well to separate them before she becomes too deeply attached. True, the separation may be the means of putting an end to a fancy which would otherwise ripen into love. What if it be? There is no great scheme sacrificed nor great opportunity lost; time shall settle it." And so Zeke set himself to realizing a plan which had long been sketched in his mind. He would establish at home a correspondent and agent who, though he should be in business on his own account, should nevertheless trade principally, if not solely, with New South Wales, and should, by his knowledge both of the colonial and the home markets, greatly assist the business at both ends, and produce a reciprocity of advantages. And thus it was that Robert found himself bound once more for England, to be settled at Liverpool, his father's old place of residence, indeed his own birthplace. The latter meetings and the last parting of the lovers were tender and sad in the extreme, but they both saw in this arrangement a way to the hitherto unhoped-for fulfillment of their dearest wishes. Each felt sure of the other's constancy, and so, full of hope in their direst distress, they separated.

The voyage was prosperous, as most things had been with the young man. He reached Liverpool in due time, and found (what he did not expect) a house ready to receive him there; for the Jew, who had heard of his movements, had written to tell his father that he was going to the Continent for some time, it might be for several years, and while he was absent Robert might reside in his house, and have the use of all that it contained at a very low rent. This offer had been accepted; his father had added to Behren's *supellex* what was wanted to make the place comfortable for a single man; and so, when Robert landed, he found that, instead of having to spend his time in looking out for a residence, he was able to stay a week with his parents. This visit over, he took to his business in good earnest, and did in no sort disappoint the good opinion which old Burdon had formed of him. Shrewd, diligent, and devoted, he soon found that he could give a great fillip to Zeke Burdon's business, and at the same time set himself trading in a modest but profitable way. After he became a little intimate with men of his own age, his friends used to joke him about his house, which they called a wizard's den. It was a one-storied building, standing a little way out of town; and they declared that while old Behrens lived there, it was noted for the most unearthly sights and sounds, so that few cared to go near it after dark, and that the popular belief was that ghosts and devils reveled there all night. These gibes and reflections on his house might have made Robert uncomfortable if he had heard them in the early days of his habitation; but as he had been some time in occupation, and had never been disturbed when they first came to his ears, he only laughed and said he wondered how people could utter or listen to such nonsense.

And so things went on as prosperously as could be desired. More than eighteen months had passed away since his return to Liverpool—months which he scored off on the calendar one after another with the utmost complacency—for did not the lapse of them bring nearer and nearer his reunion with his beloved Probity! But none of us can live in unvarying sunshine. Young Lathom, after being some time at home, and becoming acquainted with his work, had taken some steps which, although they were by no means unwarranted, made him more anxious than he had been before. To take advantage of a most favorable state of the market, he had shipped largely to Sydney on credit, calculating that his obligations would be more than met whenever he should receive from Burdon his share of farming profits from lands out there, and remittances in payment of former consignments. The money, if it should arrive in regular course, would be in his hands before it was wanted; but to obviate all risk, he wrote, urging Burdon to be punctual; and we may suppose, from the earnestness which we have seen Probity display, that he also wrote to her, although there is no evidence of this fact.

Well, the time when his payments would be due began to draw near. Neither money nor advice of it had arrived, but he felt that it could not be far distant. A packet was due even now. It was tiresome that on this important occasion she should happen to be late, but such contretemps were always happening. She would make her number in a day or two, and then all would be well. But a day or two and more time than that passed away, and still she did not appear. (It was the very packet which left Sydney the day after Zeke Burdon's conversation with his daughter in the office, and which never after that day was again seen.) Robert's anxiety, of course, increased as the hours rolled away; it became of an intensity such as he had not experienced before. He had not, however, learned to despond. He felt certain that it was only a question of time; but then the day of payment was drawing disagreeably near. When it was only three or four days off, he had to effect some arrangement to gain time; and this was not very easy to manage, as the amount was large in proportion to his business; but he did by the aid of some friends, get an extension of three weeks, which would be ample he did not doubt. This accommodation, however, greatly increased his anxiety, as, if the payment were now to fail, his friends might suffer as well as himself. Nevertheless he would not suppose but that everything would be right. In a day or two he read a notification that the expected packet was in sight, and his heart rejoiced at the thought that his difficulty must be passed. The day after the notice was contradicted; it was another packet which, on a foggy day, had been mistaken for the missing one. And still the time wore on, and still he got no advice. In his extremity he wrote to Behrens, who was at Frankfort, telling him of his case, and asking if he could assist him. The friends who were sureties for him had entire faith in him, and bade him be of good cheer, for they would pull him through somehow or other; but assurances of this kind did not relieve a mind like Robert Lathom's. His perplexity became most distressing. He determined that there should be no more suretiship or borrowing. If his money did not arrive by the 10th of October (that was the day) he would be declared a bankrupt, give up everything in the present, sacrifice position and prospects, and trust that, at the least, he might, in a very short time, reimburse those who had so kindly come to his relief. He had not formed this resolution without a bitter struggle.

On the 8th October he received the following reply from Mr. Behrens:

> Do not be sorrowful. I let myself be interested in you. The letters shall come to you in good time.
> BEHRENS.

But this enigmatical epistle did not bring much comfort.

It was the 9th of October. Lathom had declined the invitation of his sureties to dine together—which they had kindly given in the hope of diverting him from his chagrin—and had gone home early, taking with him some books and other documents, in order that he might prepare letters and statements, which it was now only too certain that he would require to use on the morrow.

Lathom was surprised to find what a calm was lent him by despair. He worked away the whole of that evening vigorously, and compared with the state of mind from which he suffered while yet in doubt, cheerfully. He did not complete his labor till eleven o'clock, and when it was done he felt fatigued and drowsy, not watchful and excited as had been his wont for some nights past. When he withdrew to his bed-chamber, he locked away his books and papers, all except one large foolscap sheet, containing a list or abstract, which, as he intended to put it in his note-case before going forth in the morning, he took with him, and placed on a table near the foot of his bed. He lay down with his mind cleared of figures, and of much of the doubt and fear which had been oppressing it for days; and his thought turned sadly but fondly to poor Probity Burdon, and he wondered how the reverse of fortune which he had to encounter would affect the plans which they had cherished. Happen what might, he could rely on the faith of his betrothed. It was with this comfortable thought that he fell asleep.

In the night he was awaked by the noise of unusually heavy rain descending on the roof. It has been said that the house was one storied, and it may be added that the rooms were rather low; so that the slates on which this downpour was coming were not much above the bed's head. Robert turned himself about, and began to think whether he had observed on the previous evening any sign of bad weather; but in truth he had been so occupied with his affairs that he had never looked at the sky. Then he felt vexed that, as he had been lucky enough to go to sleep, he should have been thus early disturbed, for it was still pitch-dark. And after that he resolved to shut his eyes and ears, and to court sleep again. As he thus resolved, he saw a gleam of soft light in the direction of the door of his room. He looked attentively to see what this might be, and saw a female figure, much draped, and with the head veiled or shrouded. It carried in one hand a lamp, and with the other hand shaded the light so as to throw the rays back upon itself, rather than to allow them to disperse themselves in the room. As he stared at it, simply in wonder so far, it moved without noise across the chamber, not far from the bed's foot. It was near, as he judged, the opposite wall, when the thought suddenly struck him, "One of old Behrens' ghosts, by jingo!" and thereupon he sprang out of bed and rushed toward the figure, which, however, disappeared, he knew not how, and he found himself groping about in the dark among the furniture, and was fain to feel his way back to bed. As he turned to do so his foot came in contact with, and pushed along the floor, a piece of paper, which he concluded to be the abstract which he had put on the table, and which he must have brushed off it when he rushed from the bed. That he remembered this paper was proof that he had not been in a dream. He got back to bed again, and was surprised at the calm way in which he was able to think over what he had seen. From what he knew of himself, an appearance such as this should have overcome him with horror; but here he lay, coolly thinking the matter over, and not caring if he should see the lady and her lamp reappear. She did not, however, trouble him again; and, strange to say, he was in a short time asleep once more, and when he awoke it was broad daylight.

As he rubbed his eyes and recalled the visitation of the night, it occurred to him that he had thrown down the folded paper containing the abstract, and he looked out to see where it was lying, that he might judge where he stood when the figure eluded him. But the paper had not fallen at all. There it lay on the table just where he had placed it; and now he felt perplexed, for although he had no doubt about what he had seen, he felt that to others it would appear simply a dream, when the paper which he had felt on the floor was admitted to have never been moved from the table. But then he would swear that his foot had come upon a paper, and he now rose to examine the room. Near the wall, and about where he thought he must have stood in the night, there lay a paper, sure enough. Nothing of the kind, so far as he could remember, was lying there when he went to bed. He picked it up and did not find its presence explained when he saw that it was a sealed packet, and that it was addressed to himself. Turning it over in astonishment, after the manner of people so surprised, he recognized the well-known seal of Ezekiel Burdon, and in the superscription the handwriting of a clerk in the office. *By favor of —— ——, Esq.* was written beside the address. There was no postmark. After vainly puzzling himself for a few seconds as to how it had come there, Lathom broke the seal, and opened the packet. In it he found bills of exchange quite sufficient to meet his necessities, also letters of advice and a letter from Zeke Burdon to himself. One can understand how the surprise caused by the first discovery of the letter gave way to delight at its contents, and how the young man, dazed by a crowd of emotions, forgot all about his toilet, and sat rejoicing and wondering for long by his bedside. As he dressed he endeavored to put the whole occurrence into shape. The contents of the letter were certainly genuine, and certainly what he had been expecting. The bearer must have arrived by some indirect passage. He had called somewhere on his way home, and so had come in a ship not reported as from Sydney. But how the letter had got into his room—well, it was a puzzle!

In answer to his questions the servants assured him that neither the postman nor any one else had brought a packet that morning, and indeed the postman, bearing some letters of very secondary import, made his visit afterward. Looking a little more leisurely over Mr. Burdon's letter while he sat at breakfast, Robert noticed that the first copies of the bills were to have been sent by the packet so long overdue, and that Mr. Waddington, who had been a passenger—or at any rate had intended to be a passenger—in the Kangaroo, was to take the second. He had never seen that ship's arrival announced, and he knew that she traded to London. Either, therefore, Mr. Waddington must at the last have proceeded by some other route, or else he had somehow been transhipped on the voyage. After all this had been put together, there remained the inexplicable problem—how did the letter get into his chamber? Mr. Waddington not having himself written, seemed also a rather strange thing; but, of course, it was possible that he might have dispatched the packet while too busy to write himself; an early post might bring the expected advice from him.

It will readily be believed that Robert Lathom did not on that day give himself up to wonder or conjecture. He had work to do—work far more agreeable than that which he had believed to be awaiting him. His bills, received by private hand, were accepted at once; his difficulty was at an end. The congratulations of his friends were hearty and profuse. It was quite romantic, they said, to be thus relieved at the last minute; and so it was—they didn't half know how romantic.

It may have been three weeks after all this that Lathom read in a newspaper the arrival of the Kangaroo, and the same evening received a letter from Mr. Waddington, dated London, Nov. 1, which ran as follows:

> DEAR SIR: As I take for granted that you received advices by the last packet from Sydney, it will, I hope, have become a matter of secondary importance whether some duplicate dispatches of which I was the bearer come immediately to hand or not. I deeply regret to have to tell you that the packet intrusted to my charge has been unaccountably mislaid, and is not immediately forthcoming; and I request that you will be good enough to write at once saying whether you have received advices which ought to have reached you per mail-packet.
> I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours,
> F. WADDINGTON.

The mystery seemed only to grow deeper. Lathom did not in reply to this enter into particulars, but said that he proposed to be in London as early as possible, and would wait on Mr. Waddington. In the meantime the latter gentleman need be under no anxiety as to the packet of letters, as no inconvenience was caused by the want of it.

The next post, however, brought another letter from Mr. Waddington, who had been made miserable by the discovery that the mail-packet had not arrived. He wrote to say that the circumstances under which the dispatch had been mislaid were strange and peculiar, and that he could not enter upon them until he could sit down leisurely and collectedly to write. In the mean time he entreated Lathom to consider him and his brother as in every way answerable for any difficulty that might have occurred about money. The letter then went on to give messages, and to speak of Probity (who had written by the mail packet,) and to give Sydney news.

Lathom and Waddington had not been very intimately acquainted before, but this letter showed so much kind feeling, that Lathom, when he got to London, met the other as an old friend. He assured him that he was quite at his ease concerning money, but did not mention the circumstances under which he had been supplied. They agreed to dine together that evening, when Waddington would have the opportunity of mentioning some matters which he longed to confide to Lathom.

"We had a terrible voyage," said Waddington, when they were quietly seated together; "driven this way and that, and sometimes in great danger. We have been at Rio, and glad enough we were to get there; but our troubles did not end with reaching that port, for when we set sail again from thence, the Atlantic seemed in a more violent mood than the other oceans had been. We were knocked about for several weeks, being often in imminent danger, and had well nigh lost our reckoning through the thick weather, until one morning, after having had a violent thunder-storm in the night, we were delighted by a calm day and a clear sky, with land looming in the distance. We made this land out to be Cape Finisterre, and the sight of it is inseparably connected with the loss of the letter which I was bringing to you. I noted the matter carefully; it was on the 10th October that we made the land, and on the 9th I am certain that the letter was in my possession."

Lathom started at the mention of the date, but did not interrupt.

"You must know," went on Waddington, "that before the thunder-storm, we had been much in doubt as to the ability of the ship to reach England, and there had been some talk of taking to the boats. To be prepared for such a contingency I went to my cabin and separated from my baggage a few gold pieces which I secured in the waistband of my trousers, and some articles of value and importance, which I made up into a small package as well secured as might be from wet, and provided with straps to attach it to my person whenever it might be proposed to leave the ship. I can be on my oath that the letter for you was in this package; but though the package remained in my possession, apparently just in the condition in which I had put it, believe me that, when the fair weather and the sight of land induced me to open it again, your letter had disappeared, and I have never seen it since!"

"Nay," put in Lathom, as calmly as he could, though he felt his heart galloping under his waistcoat, "you were, of course, a good deal agitated when you were making up your parcel, and the letter may easily have dropped out, and been, by the motion of the vessel, jerked into some of the innumerable crevices and corners of the ship."

"I have a particular recollection," answered Waddington, "of having put your letter with my valuables, and I know exactly where I put it. Nevertheless, as soon as I found it wanting I made search among my baggage, and all over the cabin without success. It was the only thing missing. Besides, there is another circumstance which I have not liked to mention, and which I mention now with some fear that you may think me a romancer, and distrust all that I have been telling you."

"Not at all; I shall not in the least distrust you," answered Robert, whose curiosity was now painfully aroused.

"Well, then, I must tell you that on the night of the storm—which night, you will remember, succeeded the day on which I made up my parcel—I had gone to my cabin much wearied, both in body and mind. I did not dare to undress, but threw myself into my sleeping-berth, where I lay tossed about by the motion of the vessel, and watching the flashes of lightning whose brilliancy and frequency exceeded anything in my experience. Between the flashes it was so dark as to create a feeling of great horror. I could keep no account of time, but fancy it may have been midnight or thereabout when the storm began to roll away. As the lightnings moderated, I felt my eyes—which had been watching them—sore and weary and I closed the lids from exhaustion, but not from drowsiness, which was very far from overcoming me—I was too much disturbed, both bodily and mentally. But I lay, as I was saying, with my eyes shut, noting the increased and increasing distance of the thunder, and wondering what report the Captain would make of our prospects in the morning. Chancing to open my eyes as I rolled from side to side, I was sensible of a soft light in the cabin, very different from the vivid lightning, but yet a very decided change from the extreme darkness. And, surveying the cabin by this light, I was conscious of a figure, of not very distinct outline, bending over the parcel of valuables which I had packed up. My idea was that somebody who had seen me at work in the afternoon, and guessed what I was about, had now come in the dead of the night to appropriate my little bundle. In this thought I scrambled out of my berth and made for the intruder; but the light now disappeared. However, I soon got a lantern from the watch on deck, and examined my cabin; but nothing was amiss there. It proved to be between 2 and 3 o'clock, so I lay down again, and know of nothing remarkable till the morning, when we heard that the land was in sight. East winds kept us from entering the channel for a fortnight, but we got in at last, thank God!"

"Should you know the envelope again, do you think?" asked Lathom, somewhat tremulously.

"That should I," replied Waddington; "the appearance of it is stamped on my brain. I don't know anything that ever gave me so much anxiety."

Then Robert took from his note-case the cover of the mysteriously found letter. Waddington turned as pale as death.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, "this is the very thing. Where on earth did you get it?"

"I must in my turn ask your indulgent acceptation of what I have to say, for my story is no less marvelous than yours." And thereupon Lathom told how he had found the packet, how it had contained undeniable bills and other documents, and how he had seen a figure in his room on the night between the 9th and 10th of October, just before he felt a paper on the ground.

"Have mercy on us!" exclaimed the other; "I should have told you that the figure which I saw in my cabin on board the Kangaroo also held a lamp, and was habited exactly as you describe. Why, the same person—or being—that robbed me must have taken the package straight to you."

"And pretty rapidly, too. You remember that you were at the time off Cape Finisterre, and I in Liverpool. There is, however, one other point which perhaps you may be able to explain. My friend Mr. Burdon advised me that you would take a duplicate packet; now the papers which were within this mysterious cover were first copies."

"That is strange," said Waddington; "but no—not unaccountable after all. You know the way in which the clerk gets ready the two or three copies, as it may be, all at one time. It is very likely that in his hurry on the day of the packet sailing he may have handed Müller—poor fellow, his was a sad fate!—the duplicate; which would have left the original for me. I know he asked me to put my own name on the back of the envelope in the blank space which which you still see, as he had omitted to do so before coming to see me off. Had I brought the letter to land, of course I should have filled in the hiatus before sending on the dispatch."

"Yes, certainly," answered Lathom, "you must have brought the original by mistake. Indeed, I am truly grieved for poor Müller; the brothers were very kind to me when first I went out. They are relatives of Mr. Behrens, an old friend of my family, now at Frankfort; Karl was going to visit the old man. It is a sad affair."

Waddington mused a long time; he was sorely astonished. At last he said:

"It is surely the strangest thing that ever was; but what could be the object of this—this miracle, for I can call it nothing less? Only to perplex and astonish two unfortunate people, as far as I can see. The letter did but reach the person to whom it was addressed, and the same thing would have happened in due course if the documents had been left quietly in my possession. What possible difference could it have made?"

"Simply that I should have been a bankrupt on the 10th of October!"

"Good God!"

Before Robert returned to Liverpool, the two men agreed that it would be very unpleasant to have this story canvassed, to have their veracity—or perhaps their sanity—doubted by matter-of-fact prigs, or to attain to the kind of notoriety which the heroes of such adventures suffer. So they kept the circumstances very quiet.

Third copies of the triplicate bills arrived soon after the Kangaroo, and dissipated all doubt (if doubt anywhere existed) as to the genuineness of the second copy. Robert Lathom went on and prospered, and was very little troubled either by day or by night. There are, however, troubles in plenty which are unconnected with what is ordinarily called prosperity, and one of these was awaiting Robert—a trouble which, notwithstanding that he grew rich, as old Behrens said he would, cast a shadow on his life till his dying day. The Winter was past, the Spring was passing, and Robert's heart rejoiced, for he had been doing so well in the past six months that the time might not be far distant when he might revisit Sydney to realize his most ardent wish. At this time he received a letter from Ezekiel Burdon which struck him down, and, as he used to say afterward, then and there made an old man of him before he was six-and-twenty. Probity Burdon was dead. * * * Poor old Zeke wrote with much more feeling than had seemed to be in his nature, and in a strain that completely unmanned poor Robert. He knew that his child had been weak and ailing, but had never thought that she was seriously diseased. At times she would be bright and happy; and she was unusually so on the last day of her life, when she had volunteered the information that she felt quite well and strong. Three hours afterward she had lain down and died. A letter and parcel found in her desk and addressed to Lathom, were duly forwarded, and brought him probably all the comfort which he was now likely to get. It is believed that these are the same letter and parcel which by his most particular injunction were laid upon his breast in the coffin. For many weary nights he spelt over the details of Ezekiel's most sad letter, but it was not till after some time that he perceived the curious approximation of the date of poor Probity's death to that of the mysterious occurrences about the bills of exchange. She had died at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th October, only about ten hours before the letter had been spirited into his bed-chamber! Mr. Waddington was also struck with the almost coincidence, and said that, if the dates had corresponded exactly, he could not have avoided the conviction that the events were somehow intimately connected; but of course, as there was not exact correspondence, that idea might be dismissed.

It is not known in what year, but Mr. Lathom certainly did revisit Sydney, probably to look at a grave there. He never married, but he grew very rich, as the Jew had predicted he would. For many years, it is said, he could not bear to hear any event of this story even hinted at; but toward the end of his life—the part with which the writer is personally acquainted—he conversed very freely on the subject with his friends, and he at length gratified them by making a written statement. Mr. Waddington also left written testimony behind him.

It should be mentioned, as connected with this story, and as further proof of the mystery which seems to surround the whole of it, that among Mr. Lathom's papers was found a small slip cut from a German newspaper announcing the death, at Frankfort, of Karl Müller. This was inclosed in a piece of faded writing-paper, whereon was noted, in Lathom's writing, "Can this possibly have been poor Karl, thought to have been drowned? Behrens has not replied to my inquiry. I hear of three men having landed in a boat on the coast of Brittany, about the time when the packet must have foundered. The Müllers have all left Sydney. Poor Karl!"

It was only last Autumn that Mr. Lathom died, a millionaire, leaving his large fortune to be curiously subdivided. His lamented decease removed the last barrier against the disclosure of the facts here narrated, which, it is hoped, will prove a valuable contribution to the science of the invisible world.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

TRAVELING IN PORTUGAL.—Portugal is as yet virgin soil, so far as the British tourist is concerned. No preparations have as yet been made for him, hardly any one speaks his language, no inn-keeper expects to see him, no guide is ready to show him the lions. There is a large class of travelers who should avoid Portuguese travel—those who are impelled to foreign journeying less because they care for it than because all their friends travel, and who, driven from England by that "*œstrum*" which flies abroad in the Autumn months, not unreasonably like to find all the comforts of home during their holiday in foreign lands. Let not any of the migrant tribe who propose to travel in established tourist fashion, visit Portugal. Even Spain has greater, nay, along beaten tracks, great facilities for the luxurious tourist. Yet the difficulties to profitable traveling in Portugal—profitable in the sense of learning something of the people and of their ways—are, after all, but few. Unfortunately, first among them stands the language, and, without a fair command of it, let no traveler venture. It is a language which few people think it worth while to acquire. Moreover, it is a difficult language, easy enough to learn to read, but far more hard to speak than either Spanish or Italian. This is the chief obstacle. Another is the extraordinary badness of food and lodging along the road. Sour wine, stale oil, black bread, and dried fish are the staples in the less frequented districts. Another is the absolute necessity, if it is desired to see the real beauty of Portuguese scenery and to study the lives and manners of the people, that the traveler should journey on horseback; for the few carriage roads, as a rule, pass through the least picturesque and interesting parts of the country. I know of no other difficulties, and, on the other hand, Portuguese travel has its good side; there are no brigands, and the people are well-tempered and well-mannered, very obliging, and very hospitable.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE LOWER CLASSES IN SPAIN.—The dress of the lower classes is very varied and picturesque. The women wear a short skirt of some gaudy color, especially gaudy on holidays; a red, yellow, or snowy-white handkerchief over the head, which forms their only protection (save their magnificently thick tresses of bound-up hair) against the burning, almost tropical sun. Generally they have small, well-formed feet and hands, on the latter of which one or two massive brass or silver rings are seen; on some of these I have noticed the simple word "Recibiado," ("Received,") on others "No me olbides." ("Forget me not,") while others again wear a ring with the image of the saint on whose day they were born. These rings can be bought at the various "ferias," or annual fairs, for sums varying from two pence up to two shillings. The dress of the men consists of a colored shirt, a short jacket, and a pair of coarse woolen trousers. They do not wear boots, as a rule, but sandals bound with string round the ankle; these sandals are of unbleached leather. Many of the women wear sandals of esparto grass, costing about four pence; many, again, are barefoot. There are, however, two articles of dress without which no man's toilet is complete—the "manta," or rug, used at home to sleep in, and as a covering from rain, or a bed, when on a journey; and the "faja," or waist-belt, pronounced "facca." This last is wholly indispensable; a muleteer, gardener, miner, or bricklayer would gladly do his day's work without his "sombrero," or thick felt pork-pie hat, but without his "faja" it were useless to expect it. Let me describe this necessary article of clothing. It is a long piece of very thin cloth, in length about eight feet, in width about nine inches; in color, always bright scarlet, black or crimson. One end is tucked into the trousers just at the waist, it is then wound round and round the waist tightly, forming an elastic bandage about nine or ten inches wide, the remaining end is tucked in tightly, and then the "faja" is complete. The support of this to the back, loins, and abdomen is marvelous, and whether your calling force you to walk, ride, lift, sit upright, or dig, it is equally a comfort. Once get used to it, and you cannot dispense with it. The cheapest of these costs about four pesetas, (a peseta is equal to ten pence,) and a silk one about $1. These are worn in many cases by the better classes also. Nor is this the only use of the "faja." It serves as the belt for the revolver and knife, which are carried by every Spaniard—"Why do you carry a knife?" I asked of a very intelligent Spaniard, and the answer was a very significant one, "I do not know whom I may meet")—and in its ample folds the little purse is kept concealed. The poorer class of Spaniards carry the whole of their worldly goods about with them; the richer keep all their wealth concealed about their house. In the towns of the interior no one makes use of a bank; if you ask the reason, and remind them that they lose interest, a Spanish gentleman will say, "Yes, but that is better than to lose the principal." Their fare is the very simplest. Bread and fruit, and fruit and bread, with now and then, for the men, a "copa" (wineglass) of Val de peñas (the rough red wine of the country,) is the staple of their sustenance. The only thing about which the Spaniards, high and low, are really particular, is their water. In a country where the women drink nothing whatever but agua (water) from year's end to year's end, and the men little else, it is quite necessary to have that little good; and good it is, in all cases. Go into the poorest hut, only tenanted by a few wood-cutters or itinerant miners, and ask for a cup of water, and the little "jarro," or porous four-mouthed water-jar, will be unhooked from the peg where it hangs in the sun, and you will have a drink of the purest, coldest water, from the choicest spring—water perhaps brought from a distance of three miles by the water-carrier. Only be sure you hold the jarro up above your head with both hands, and pour the water down your throat in a refreshing stream, for your manners are voted simply indecent if you touch the brim with your lips. As regards education, the lower classes have absolutely none. Seventy per cent. can neither read nor write. There are no schools to speak of in the interior; even for the higher classes there are no governesses, and it is no uncommon thing to find a well-born lady not very well up to writing a letter. The lower orders are, of course, grossly superstitious. Fortune-tellers abound. There is, however, a vast deal of natural courtesy, natural wit, natural intelligence. Uncultured and uneducated as he is, the Spanish poor man has the manners of a thorough gentleman.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LAFAYETTE.—The leading feature of Lafayette's character was vanity. He was ambitious, not so much of real power as of its appearance, of éclat, and of vainglory. Self-consciousness of power was nothing to him unaccompanied by the acclamations of the mob. In whatever position he stood, in whatever society he found himself, whether it was that of Kings, nobles, Senators, soldiers, or shopkeepers, he desired to be the central figure, the cynosure of every eye and of all applause. He had not power of mind for supreme command; he burned for its éclat, but shrank from its responsibility. Thus, to stand between Louis XVI. and the people; to be the protector and master of the one, the liberator and champion of the other, and the observed of all, was to obtain the acme of his ambition. In such leading-strings he would have held every Government of France; the moment it escaped from his hands, and that other names were larger and more frequent in men's mouths, he became a revolutionist. During the whole reign of Napoleon, he entirely withdrew himself from public affairs, not only because he conscientiously disapproved of his rule, but because, in the presence of that iron will and splendid genius, he felt that he would be utterly insignificant. Courageous as a soldier, he was timid in resolution. A sincere enthusiast for republican institutions, he shrank from their realization. A man of energy and genius at the head of that vast citizen army of which he was the creator, would have determined the revolution in its earliest days; but when the moment for decisive action came, opposing fears and scruples paralyzed his will to impotency. In so excitable a country as France, he was a dangerous citizen; more dangerous in his weakness than he would have been had he been gifted with daring and mental power; for while especially adapted to destroy government, he had not the reconstructive genius of Cromwell or Napoleon, to give a something in their place. In fine, "he had every great quality, yet something was wanting in each." Yet, beneath all the weakness and vanity of the head, there beat a noble heart, in which love of liberty and hatred of despotism were enshrined in its highest place. The devotion of his person and fortune to the cause of American freedom is one of the most generous actions on record. The fortitude with which he endured his long and terrible imprisonment, and the ardor with which, in the gloom of his loathsome dungeon, he still fostered those dreams of liberty to which he owed all his sufferings, are traits of constancy and greatness of soul to which could be found but few parallels. To the poor, he was the most generous of friends—to the alleviation of their sufferings he devoted much of his income, and during the terrible cholera time in Paris he himself bore from house to house, food and wine and medicine and money, and worked unceasingly to mitigate the horrors of sickness and death that raged around him. Above all, he was generous to fallen opponents. How hardly he strove to save Napoleon from the hands of his enemies, and how gratefully he remembered that to the fallen Emperor, with the acts and policy of whom he had ever been at variance, he owed his release from the dungeon of Olmutz, have been already recorded in these pages. When, after the accession of Louis Philippe, the mob clamored at the very doors for the lives of the Polignac Ministry, which he himself had worked so ardently to overthrow, he stood forth their champion and defended them from the popular rage.—*Temple Bar.*

TYROLESE HOUSE-MOTTOES.—And there on the house-front, whether it be in village, town, or mountain valley, you may read some pious prayer, or pithy sentence, or worldly-wise saw carved in quaint German for the edification of those who pass by. The same thing is common in Switzerland and in many parts of Germany. But our business now is with the Tyrolese inscriptions. More than one collection of these has been made and published by native Tyrolese. But I have met with no volume in which the inscriptions are classified or commented on. They are simply jotted down literally, as one might write them in one's note-book. But even thus barely and simply presented, they are full of interest for the observer of national manners and characteristics. They are gradually and not very slowly disappearing. If by time or accident a motto becomes effaced, it is scarcely ever replaced by the owner of the house. Such things are old-fashioned—*copfig*, as the Germans have it (that is to say, literally, *pigtailish*, an expression to which our "square-toed" may answer,) and few persons choose to brave the ridicule of their modern-minded neighbors by carving some old inscription, with its rude spelling and antique phrase. The inscriptions dedicating the house to God, to the Virgin, or to some favorite saint, are naturally the most numerous. They frequently consist of but two lines, generally rhymed. Sometimes they extend to four, or even six lines. In the following translations care has been taken to give the measure of the lines, which, as will be seen, is frequently halting and unsymmetrical, and to preserve, as far as possible, the rude, unsophisticated simplicity of the original. Take this one from [illegible]:

> The Lord this dwelling be about,
> And bless all who go in and out.

Another:

> Mother of God, with gracious arm
> Protect our beasts and us from harm.

Here the supplication for the cattle—who, it will be observed, put before the inhabitants of the house—speaks as eloquently as a long description could do, of the pastoral character of the country; of green Alp pastures, and the importance to the peasant of his milky herds.

All travelers in the Tyrol will remember to have seen images of St. Florian on many a village house and above many a village well. The latter, indeed, is a favorite position for the figure of the saint. His especial vocation is to ward off fire from dwelling-houses, or to extinguish it should it break out. In a country where so large a proportion of the dwellings are built of wood, fire is a frequent and terrible scourge. And consequently the good offices of St. Florian are in very general request. There stands the little wooden image, painted in glaring colors, and, if possible, gilded into the bargain, above the cool well, and looks down majestically upon generation after generation of village damsels washing or drawing water. St. Florian is represented as a warrior, with cuirass and helmet, and scarlet drapery, and cheeks almost as scarlet, and a black truculent-looking beard. Often he is painted in fresco on the house-front, in the act of pouring a bucket of water over a burning house—which house is usually represented as reaching up to the middle of his leg, or thereabouts.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A PORTUGUESE FESTA.—It was a "[illegible]"—a holiday—and the peasantry were all in their holiday dresses; the women very gayly attired, with embroidered muslin kerchiefs on their heads, over which is worn the heavy black Spanish-looking hat, with ornaments of floss silk made to curl and to look like a black ostrich feather. The costume of the women varies slightly in almost every parish of the kingdom; but it generally consists of an ample serge petticoat, descending to the ankle, and gathered round the waist into innumerable plaits, a close-fitting bodice (either black or gayly colored) over a linen shirt showing white on the shoulders and the arms, with a bright-colored kerchief, commonly red or orange or blue, crossed over the breast. All this makes a picturesque costume which well suits the comely, buxom, black-haired peasant women of the Minho Province, with their rich olive complexions and fine eyes. The women have retained their national dress, and in the remoter parts, the men also; but in many places the latter are less conservative and wear wide-awake hats, trousers, and short jackets in lieu of the old national costume.

The women use their peculiar peasant jewelry, of ancient Moorish design, on feast days. Heavy necklaces of complicated pattern suspend huge, heart-shaped lockets on their bosoms; in their ears are heavy pendant ear-rings. One woman will often wear three or four such necklaces of gold, of a standard of not less than twenty carats, and I am assured that many of the peasant women carry about them not less than twenty or thirty pounds worth of gold ornaments.

Coming from Galicia, where the natives are so exceedingly boorish, I was much struck by the kindly, cheerful manners of the people. In every little hamlet by the road-side—and the frequency of such hamlets and the density of the population are marvelous—in every village I passed to-day there was a gathering of the inhabitants; the men busy with a game at bowls, the youths and girls dancing, with a crowd of lookers-on; the twanging of guitars mingling pleasantly with the sound of laughter and cheerful voices.

Up among the mountains, some kind of "Bolero" is danced, that is, a "pas de deux" between a male and female dancer; but in this part of the country, I have seen only one kind of dance, certainly a very singular one. Each person dances by himself or herself, to a slow and monotonous jig tune, following the person in front in a circle. The music often accompanies—in the most literal sense—the dancers; it is generally a fiddle, and an amusing sight it is to see the man who plays it fiddling gravely away as he cuts the queer little steps of the dance. There are usually one or two other players among the spectators, who join the fiddle and make up an orchestra. These monotonous dances will last for hours, the tired dancers falling out and fresh ones taking their places.

Often, on a holiday evening, the villagers assemble to listen to extemporary singing; one lad will challenge another lad or a maiden to sing against him in alternate rhymed verse; or a champion will come up with his guitar from a neighboring village, and throw down the gauntlet to the whole hamlet. This is called singing [illegible], singing to a challenge. There is, of course, in Italian extemporary recitation, some trust in the performer's memory, and when his invention is at fault, he may often interpolate some stock rhyme; but as the Portuguese improvisatore has to find a rhyme to his opponent's verse, there must be far less dependence on memory and more on quickness of fancy, than in Italy. The rule is, as far as I can understand, that the singer who begins, goes on plying the other with verses, to which the second has to find rhymed answers; when he hesitates or stops, the bout is concluded, the parts reversed, and the improvisation recommences.

It must not be supposed that this feat is quite so difficult as it might appear. The verses are half sung, half recited, in a peculiar, slow, drawling tone, and plenty of time is given to find a rhyme in a language like the Portuguese, which is very full of them. Moreover, practice makes perfect, and this alternate verse singing is to be heard all day among the fields and hills of the Minho. The shepherd lad, keeping his flock on the hill, will serenade his friend across the valley, perhaps a quarter of a mile away. A girl cutting grass will shout out her remarks to her lover, two fields from her, and these two will go on singing to each other the livelong day, like cicadas in the sunshine. I have heard a man, when no companion was at hand, actually whistle each second verse in a higher key, to represent, I presume, the sweet strains of his absent mistress.

This alternate song is not common except in the Northern Province of the Minho, the most populous, the most fertile, and the most beautiful province of the kingdom. In the mountainous district of Beira, the singing is of quite a different character, and in the poverty-stricken provinces of the south [illegible]

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

TWEED'S LEADING COUNSEL PUNISHED.

WILLIAM FULLERTON, JOHN GRAHAM, AND W. O. BARTLETT FINED TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS EACH—THE JUNIOR COUNSEL REPRIMANDED.

One of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed in this City, in connection with the practice of criminal jurisprudence, and as bearing upon the relations of eminent counsel engaged in defending a cause to the court and the administration of justice, was presented in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, on the occasion of the arraignment of Wm. Fullerton, John Graham, Wm. O. Bartlett, Elihu Root, Willard Bartlett, and Wm. Edelsten, for contempt of court. It is a matter of notoriety that these gentlemen, who include some of the most able criminal practitioners at the bar, were recently engaged in the defense of Wm. M. Tweed, and while that proceeding was progressing they handed in to the court the document which will be appended to this report, objecting to the trial of the case by Judge Davis, substantially on the ground that he had expressed opinions prejudicial to the defendant, and that by his action in the former trial of Tweed he had disqualified himself from presiding in the case. Pending the result of the trial then in progress, Judge Davis declined to take any action upon the paper, but notified the counsel that on its termination he would adopt such a course as would vindicate the dignity of the court and the administration of justice. No question of this character ever before occurred in our criminal courts, and its result was waited for with the most eager anxiety, especially by the members of the Bar. Additional interest was imparted to the matter by a consideration of the peculiarly delicate relation which Judge Davis bore to the case, and while the legal profession gratefully acknowledged the distinguished services which that Judge has lately rendered the community and the cause of justice by his treatment of the prosecutions against the magnates of the Ring, it was hoped that his disposition of the case of contempt would establish a precedent for the future and prevent the repetition of such a proceeding in any time to come. With this state of things evident, it was not a subject of astonishment that the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday was filled to its utmost capacity, and hundreds of the most prominent lawyers of this City and Brooklyn were present. When the court opened it was found necessary to prevent the entrance of those interested in the proceedings who clamored for admission, and a large force of police was brought into requisition to drive them from the corridors leading to the court. Inside the utmost stillness prevailed, and every word uttered was listened to with the greatest attention. The answer to the summons for contempt, which is given in full, was delivered with respectful deference by Mr. Fullerton, and all intention of disrespect to the court was entirely disclaimed. The other counsel did not participate in the proceedings, but evinced a subdued interest in their progress and result. The decision of Judge Davis was worthy of his high character. There was in his manner the most marked absence of anything approaching to harshness, and while sternly dignified as befitting the administrator of justice, he preserved the utmost composure and drew from every spectator expressions of respect and admiration. His address speaks for itself, and it is only necessary to add that the noble sentiments he enunciated were frequently and loudly applauded. Among the legal profession the result is regarded as tending to produce the most salutary results.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of court the counsel, in reply to the Judge, stated that they were there to answer the summons of the court, and Mr. Fullerton then read the following defense:

That there may be no possible ground for misunderstanding our motive, object, and position in relation to the preparation of the paper heretofore (on the 5th inst.) submitted to us by your Honor, we have thought it proper to reduce to writing the reply which we have to make to the remarks addressed to us by the court on the 24th, and to which our consideration was then invited.

Before the sitting of the court on the day last referred to we owe duty to, and we did present to the presiding Justice a communication disavowing any thought of disrespect toward him personally in preparing and presenting the original paper. Referring to that disclaimer on the 24th, the court was pleased to say:

"I have not the slightest desire or intention to take notice of this paper (meaning the paper first presented) on the ground that it contains any intent to exhibit personal disrespect toward myself. This paper handed me this morning disclaims that, and I have no doubt that disclaimer is correct. The intent, the object, and the purpose of the paper were not, I believe, (perhaps it is vanity in me to believe so) directed to personal disrespect cast upon myself, but to interpose something in the course of the administration of justice, which the law cannot tolerate, and which the court cannot overlook. It is because of its effect upon the administration of justice, and of its evil example, in my judgment, in its influence upon courts, and upon the Bar itself, as a precedent, that I feel bound to take notice of it. The disclaimer is accepted in the same spirit in which it is made, of the absence of all intentional personal disrespect. If it was simply a personal matter I should take no further steps."

To this our associate, Mr. Fullerton, replied as follows:

"We are equally ready to disclaim any intention to manifest disrespect toward the court, or to bring the administration of justice into disrespect. The purpose which we had in view is fairly and honestly disclosed in the communication your Honor received this morning. I do not know that the language is comprehensive enough to include the court, but it was certainly the last intention in making the former paper to be otherwise than most respectful and comprehensive."

To which the court replied as follows:

"I understand this disclaimer simply to declare that in the presentation of that matter the counsel had no intention to show any disrespect toward me. The language is in drawing up and presenting that paper, nothing was further from our intention than 'to show any disrespect to you,' and then proceeds, 'That the paper was intended for your own sole consideration,' by which I suppose you meant to be understood that it was designed to be considered by me individually, and not as a court."

At the outset of this reply we take pleasure in saying that we cordially unite in adopting the foregoing expressions of our associate, Mr. Fullerton, and we now assure your Honor, individually, and the court, that neither the counsel who drew up and signed the paper handed you on the 5th inst., nor those who presented it, entertained for a moment the thought that in so doing they showed any disrespect toward either the presiding Justice or the court. Certainly nothing was further from either their or our intention, and we respectfully submit that the court has entirely misconceived our purpose, motive in presenting that paper, and has mistakenly imputed to us motives and purposes, none of which were ever for a moment entertained by us, and which we are incapable of entertaining. We have too high a regard for our chosen profession, its duties and grave responsibilities, and we are too deeply interested in the pure administration of justice, to participate in what we could for an instant suppose would have a tendency to bring its administration into either contempt or disrepute, and we have been exceedingly pained that the court should so far have misunderstood us, as to deem it the duty to impute to us motives and purposes which no honorable counsel could entertain.

In considering this matter, we think it proper to suggest that the court should bear in mind the fact that we were then acting professionally for one against whom perhaps more than against any other who has ever lived in this community, or State, there was running an almost irresistible current of public feeling.

In entering upon the defense of a client thus situated, the first, foremost, and most sacred duty of counsel, in our judgment, not only to their client, but to the court and the public was to see to it that their client should so far as possible have not only an absolutely impartial trial, but one free from the appearance of partiality. Entertaining these views, and in furtherance of them, and not otherwise, all the counsel who signed the paper referred to, after the most careful consideration and consultation, deemed it their duty to prepare that paper for presentation to the present presiding Justice whenever it should become evident that the trial of their client was to be had before him. In subsequently presenting that paper we considered that our professional duty required us to place before the presiding Justice the suggestions therein contained for his sole consideration, and we sought to discharge that duty in what we conceived to be the most delicate manner possible, not for a moment supposing that there was anything in either the subject matter of the communication, or in the manner of its presentation, which any Judge or court would or could take umbrage at.

The presiding Justice was pleased at the commencement of the remarks addressed to us on the 24th inst., to disavow having any "personal feelings" to gratify or "political animosity" to avenge.

We maintain that we are entitled to credit for equal integrity of purpose and purity of motive in the discharge of the no less responsible duties of our position as counselors of this court.

With reference to the history of the paper in question we have nothing to conceal. It was prepared after careful consideration and consultation on the part of all the counsel who signed it, several months since, and before the departure of Mr. David Dudley Field for Europe. It was agreed by all the counsel who signed it that it should be presented to the present presiding Justice, if at any time it should appear that he was about again to sit in the actual trial of the cause.

Your Honor in further stating the history of the paper used this language:

"Now, I suppose, the counsel came into court at that time (alluding to the time when a motion for a postponement was made) with this paper in their hands. They seemed to have been quite willing to avail themselves of the chances of getting a successful motion from a disqualified court, reserving the paper to be used in case the chances of that motion turned against them; but that motion was granted, and the result being in their favor the paper was not presented at that time, either to the court or to the person who happened to hold the court. * * *

* * * On Thursday morning of the week preceding the election counsel came into court and again made a motion for a postponement to some day subsequent to the election, again, I suppose, armed with this paper, and again willing to take the chances of getting a favorable decision from a court whom they had over their signatures declared disqualified to sit."

We respectfully submit that it would have been premature to have presented to the consideration of the Justice the suggestions in reference to the propriety of his sitting in the trial of the cause, before it became evident that it was his intention to sit on such trial. How could we have known that these same considerations had not occurred, or might not occur, to the mind of the Justice, without his attention being directed thereto by counsel, and that thus the necessity for their presentation by counsel would never arise. In fact, we were informed that exertions were being made to procure the attendance of another Justice to preside in the trial of this case. We also submit that the facts above referred to by the court, so far from affording just grounds of criticism, should have the contrary effect, in showing that we were prompted by honorable motives in delaying our action until the necessities of the case required it. Before leaving the history of the paper, we cannot, in justice to ourselves, pass without notice the following remark made by the court:

"Mr. Burrill has written me a letter on the subject of the paper, stating his withdrawal some months since from the case."

We heard this remark of the court with surprise. It contained the first intimation which we had received of Mr. Burrill's "withdrawal some months since from the case."

On the contrary, we supposed until sometime after the presentation of that paper, that Mr. Burrill was interested as counsel in the case, and that he was only prevented from taking an active part in its immediate preparation and trial in consequence of his illness, which rendered it almost impossible for him to endure the confinement and fatigue of a long trial. We cannot regard it as otherwise than remarkable, in view of what has transpired, that Mr. Burrill should have neglected to state to his associates what he has communicated to the court, without our knowledge, to wit: "His withdrawal some months since from the case."

We come now proceed to the consideration of the objections of the court to the paper, and our conduct in presenting it.

These objections may be classified as follows:

1. To what the court calls the apparent objects of counsel; and,

2. To the subject matter of the paper in its statements of fact, and its legal positions.

The language of the court with reference to our motives and objects is as follows:

"Now the objections to this paper lie, first, in its apparent object. I am bound to suppose until some further explanation convinces me to the contrary that there was some object in presenting a document signed by so many distinguished counsel. I think it was supposed that the effect of this statement would be to intimidate the Judge, who was about to try the cause, that he would not perform that which the law devolved upon him, but leave the Bench to some other Judge. That is the first apparent intent."

We certainly had an object in view in presenting the paper, but we most emphatically deny that that object was as above expressed, to wit, "to intimidate the Judge, and drive him from the Bench." Had we been capable of entertaining such foolish and unprofessional purposes, our judgment would have prevented our undertaking their accomplishment. Our only object was the faithful discharge of what we conceived to be our duty to our client under all the circumstances, and to present to the mind of the learned Justice suggestions which we deemed of sufficient importance for him to take into consideration in determining whether it was proper for him to act on the trial of the cause. The court proceeds to say:

"The second apparent intent of the paper, to my mind, is that it would be spread upon the records, and published in the papers, a formal and formidable document proclaiming before the people of this County, from whom the jury were to be drawn, that the Judge presiding at the trial was partial, and had expressed feelings of hostility to the individual on trial, and his opinion upon the facts against the defendant, and had ruled various propositions of law arising in the case against the defendant, contrary to the decisions of other Judges, and was, in short, in consequence of prejudice and partiality, and personal ill-will toward the defendant, not a proper Judge to sit in the cause, which statement thus being spread before the public would have a serious influence possibly upon the minds of those who might be called to sit in the jury-box."

We are certainly at a loss to understand how the court could have conceived that such was our object, when at the time of the presentation of the paper in question it was expressly stated that the paper was only suggestive on our part, and that we could make no motion with reference to it, and before the court had made the remark last above quoted, we had over our own signature, in a written communication addressed to the presiding Judge, stated that the paper was intended for "his own sole consideration," and our associate, Mr. Fullerton, had also, before the court made the remarks last above referred to, stated to the court, as was the fact, that the paper was not intended for and has never been given to the public. How, then, is it possible that we could have had in view the objects which your Honor thus imputes to us? We certainly never entertained any such motives for a moment. It would not have been to the interests of our client at the outset of the trial for us to give the jury to understand that the court entertained a clear and positive conviction of his guilt, and his liability to punishment under the indictment which they were then about to try. Nothing in our judgment would have prejudiced his case more before them than the presentation to their minds of such ideas.

Before leaving this subject of the motives of counsel, we respectfully submit that where the conduct of counsel in a cause is consistent with perfect professional integrity and propriety, and with upright and honorable motives, that motives of an opposite character should not be imputed to them by the court, without the clearest and most positive proof.

With reference to the subject-matter of the paper, the court proceeded to say, "that it contained objectionable matter, impugning, as I think, upon erroneous assertions of fact, the past conduct and present position of the presiding Judge," and when the paper was first presented to the presiding Justice, the court was pleased to say, as appears by the stenographer's minutes: "It is a very extraordinary paper. Perhaps I am not the best qualified to express an opinion on it, under the circumstances, although some of its contents are entirely inconsistent with the truth, and it must have been known so to the counsel who presented it. There is one statement in it entirely untrue. The rest of it may, perhaps, be quite justified."

Again the court said:

"Of course it is difficult to convince me that any one of them (referring to counsel) could believe all the statements there to be true, or that any one who was present at the former trial could believe it, so utterly inconsistent with the truth is the statement."

The statements of fact to which the court referred on the 24th inst. as being not correct, are:

1. That the Justice had formed, and upon the previous trial expressed, a most unqualified and decided opinion unfavorable to the defendant, upon the facts of the case.

The court then proceeded to say:

"The Judge expressed no opinion upon the facts."

Our respect for the court forbids our entering upon the discussion of an issue of fact between the court and ourselves. It is due to ourselves, however, to call the attention of the court to what we conceived to be the expression of the opinion of the presiding Judge upon the facts of the case on the former trial.

The remarks and expressions to which we refer are found in the printed record containing the charge to the jury. After the court had very fully discussed and explained the facts of the case which were claimed by the prosecution to establish the guilt of our client, it proceeded to say, as follows, as appears at pages 1,329 and 1,330 of the printed record:

"Now, gentlemen, it would afford me the greatest pleasure in the world if it were in my power in closing this case to be called upon in performing my duty to comment upon evidence produced on the part of the defendant, to explain, to account, and to uphold these various transactions. I cannot see it. * * * But what evidence has been offered on the part of the defendant, that stands as a shield between him and any legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the evidence, that the people have laid before you? I look in vain, I repeat, for such evidence;" and again, at page 1,330, "although you may be able to see, *as I hope you are*, that I have but one opinion of these transactions myself, individually, yet you are not to be governed by that opinion at all. That opinion is not to be controlling upon you. If you think these things are just and fair, it is of no consequence that I think otherwise."

We had supposed that the foregoing remarks of the court in addressing the jury contained the most unqualified and decided expressions of the opinion of the court, unfavorable to our client, upon the facts of the case.

Another statement of fact bearing on the matter now before the court, contained in the paper referred to, and to which the court has taken exception, is, that it declined to charge the jury that they were not to be influenced by such expressions of its opinions. We certainly supposed, when we joined in preparing, and when we presented that paper, that the court had so declined to charge the jury; and with all respect to the court, we thought that the language of the court, taken altogether, and not in detached sentences, was calculated to convey such an impression. In the charge to the jury upon the former trial, the court used this language, (page 1,330:)

"Now gentlemen, I am asked to charge you upon various propositions by the defendant, and it is my duty to call attention to them in order that they may take exceptions if they desire, and to do it as briefly as I can. The first proposition is that the questions of fact are entirely for the jury to decide. That is true, you are the judges of the fact, * * * although you may be able to see, as I hope you are, that I have but one opinion of these transactions, myself individually, yet you are not to be governed by that opinion at all. That opinion is not to be controlling upon you. If you think these things are just and fair, it is of no consequence that I think otherwise. You have the responsibility upon your oath."

Then after disposing of the remaining requests to charge, and making some further comments to the jury, it appears by the printed record at page 1,335, that the following remarks passed between the court and counsel:

Mr. Field—" * * I observe that in the first request there is quite a significant omission. I ask the court—

The Court—I did not charge in these exact words.

Mr. Field—Allow me to understand you. You charge that the jury are to find according to the evidence upon their own oaths, without any influence from the court whatever? We ask you so to charge.

The Court—I cannot charge that. I charge as I have charged, and I decline to charge otherwise. They are the sole judges of the fact.

Mr. Field—But without any influence from the court. If the court decline to charge that part, we submit we beg leave to except.

The Court—I do decline to charge emphatically.

Mr. Field—Wherever the court declines to charge as we request, we except.

The Court—I understand you.

It will be observed that Mr. Field, referring to the disposition made by the learned court of the first request to charge, noticed that there had been what he styled "a significant omission," and also that that request was entirely untrue to questions of fact, and that the court recognized the omission which had attracted Mr. Field's attention, in its statement that it did not charge in the exact words of the request. It will also be noticed that, in commenting upon the first request to charge, the court instructed the jury that the opinion of the court, which it hoped they might be able to see, should not be *controlling* upon them; and again, that they should not be governed by the opinion at all, and that this part of the charge related entirely to the opinion of the court on the facts.

Referring back, then, to what the court has said in relation to the first request of Mr. Field, the remark was, "You charge that the jury are to find according to the evidence upon their own oaths without any influence from the court whatever," to which the court replied, "I cannot charge that." We supposed that Mr. Field used the word "*influence*" in that connection in contrast to the words "*governed*" and "*controlling*," which had theretofore been used by the court with reference to its opinion *upon the facts of the case*, and that the object of Mr. Field was to obtain from the court a charge that the jury were not only not to be *governed* or *controlled*, but were not to be *influenced* by the expression of an opinion of the court on the facts of the case.

At any rate, we respectfully submit that our position in reference to this matter is so far justified by these quotations, that we should not have been charged that our statements of fact that the Judge had "expressed a most unqualified and decided opinion unfavorable to the defendant upon the facts of the case, and that he declined to charge the jury that they were not to be influenced by such expression of his opinion," was untrue.

Until the court, in expression on the 24th inst., to wit: "Mr. Field undertook, as the court understands him, to interpolate into the case an entirely new principle, that *the jury should act without any influence from the court whatever*," we had hardly supposed it possible that any person acquainted with Mr. Field's recognized legal ability and acumen could have misunderstood the point he intended, by the use of the language which we have before quoted at length, to have seriously asked the court to charge that the jury should act without any influence from the court whatever, for certainly Mr. Field and every other lawyer knows that the jury, in the language of your Honor, are never to act in the case without any influence from the court whatever, and that "on the trial they are bound to take the law from the court."

We come now to consider the only remaining objection made by the court to the papers founded on facts therein alleged. The court takes exception to that part of the paper which is as follows:

2. Before the recent act of the Legislature of this State, providing challenges to jurors shall be tried by the court, any person who had assumed a position in reference to this case and this defendant, such as said Justice has assumed, would have been disqualified to act as a trier. The defendant is no less entitled to a fair trial of his challenges now than he was formerly. What would have disqualified a trier then must equally disqualify a judge now.

In using the words "any person who had assumed a position toward this case and this defendant such as the said Justice has assumed would have been disqualified as a trier" we did not mean to impute any improper motives to the Justice, but simply to be understood that, in our judgment, any person who entertained and had expressed the opinion which we supposed the presiding Justice had expressed would not and could not be such an indifferent person between the people and the accused, as the law contemplated that triers of the challenges to jurors should be.

The experience of ages had developed the method of securing an impartial jury which was in vogue in this State before the passage of the recent law. That method was as follows:

"Challenges for principal cause by either party, to the poll or individual juryman, were triable either by the court or triers. Challenges of individual jurors to the favor were generally tried by two men appointed by the court, who, in the language of the law, were required to be entirely "indifferent"—that is, impartial—between the parties. These two men in practice were usually selected from by-standing lawyers. Just here let us state that while we had no idea of challenging the court as a trier, we deemed it our duty to make the same suggestions to the presiding Judge, who, in case he sat, would be the trier of challenges to the favor, which we would have deemed it proper to make to the court in respect of a trier thus appointed by the court, in case he had proposed that such trier had formed and expressed an opinion. We understand that in practice the court never appoints as the first triers persons to whom either party makes objection. Such a person would not be the indifferent trier which the law secures to the accused."

After the two triers, selected as above stated, were accepted, they were required to take the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear that you will well and truly try, and well and truly find, whether the juror is indifferent between the people of the State of New-York and the prisoner at the bar."—*Freeman* vs. *The People*, 4 *Denio*, 22.

In commenting on this oath, the Supreme Court of this State, then composed of Green C. Bronson as Chief Justice, Samuel Beardsley, and Freeborn G. Jewett, as Associate Justices, used this language:

"The oath, as given in books of approved and correct authority, * * * requires the triers to find whether the juror is or is not indifferent between the parties to the controversy, (citing a number of cases and text-books,) and jurors should be so. It is not enough that they are indifferent upon the particular issue to be tried; an actual and thorough impartiality in regard to the parties is required, for no one who labors under prejudice * * * * * toward another can be in a fit frame of mind to act impartially where his rights are in question."

The court, in the same case, adopt with approval this language of Justice Henderson:

"The juror should be perfectly impartial and indifferent. Causes apparently very slight are good causes of challenge."

The two jurors who were first found qualified became then the triers of the challenges of their associates, and it has been constantly held from the infancy of the common law, and as one of its elementary principles, that the jury should be absolutely indifferent.

And, again, if the triers were in doubt whether the juror was indifferent, it was their legal duty, and the court should charge them, that they were to find the juror not indifferent.

So that it can be perceived that no person who is incapable of passing the foregoing tests, could become a juryman, and thus a trier of the challenges of his associates. The point of our suggestions in this respect was whether, in view of them, the Justice was willing to assume the duties for the performance of which the law had heretofore required these qualifications. If he should conclude that he was, we were ready to acquiesce in his determination.

We submitted this question in such a way that neither the jury should be influenced nor our client prejudiced by its determination.

It is no answer to our position to say that the recent amendments to our laws, made since our client had been proceeded against, has changed the qualifications of jurors, for we have maintained and do maintain that the laws of 1872 and 1873, taken together, are unconstitutional and void.

Neither is it any answer to say that by the law of 1873 the court was made the trier of the challenges to the favor. That law nowhere provides that the essential qualification of triers, to wit: Indifference toward the parties shall be dispensed with in substituting the court for the old triers, and if it did so provide, we submit that such a provision would be unconstitutional.

With reference to the objections of the court, based on matters of law, we have only to say, in relation to the position taken by the court, that it is the first instance in judicial history, so far as we have been able to discover, in which the court has deemed it its duty to subject counsel to its censure for submitting for its considerations propositions of law, which the court deemed not well taken, or for supporting those propositions by logic which the court deemed unsound.

The strength of the considerations which we deemed it our duty to present to the presiding Justice is so well recognized, and so jealous are the people of their right to impartial trials, that some States of the Union, noticeably the State of Wisconsin, have, through their Legislatures, made it the duty of any Judge about to sit in a trial to whom either of the parties presents an affidavit that he believes the Judge has a prejudice against him, to sit no further in the case, but to transfer it to some other Judge, and the Judge is not privileged or permitted to inquire into the foundation of the belief of the party of its reasonableness or unreasonableness. The language of the Wisconsin Statutes on the subject is as follows:

"Any defendant in an indictment found in any county in this State may apply for a change of venue, on account of the prejudice of the Judge of the court, where such indictment is found in the manner provided by law for change of venue in civil actions, and it shall be the duty of the Judge of the court to which such application is made, to award such change of venue."

The manner provided by law for change of venue in civil actions in that State is as follows:

"Whenever any party in any civil action pending in any court of record shall apply for a change of the place of trial, on account of the prejudice of the Judge of such court, and shall verify such application by his oath, or affidavit, the court shall change the place of trial."

Not only have some of the States adopted this principle in their laws, but the Congress of the United States, acting for the whole people, having a proper regard to securing to every person entitled to its protection an impartial trial, has passed a law which contains the following words:

"Where a suit is now pending, or may hereafter be brought in any State court in which there is a controversy between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another State, * * * such citizen of another State, whether he be plaintiff or defendant, if he will make and file in such State court an affidavit stating that he has reason to, and does believe, that from prejudice or local influence he will not be able to obtain justice in such State court, may at any time before the final hearing or trial of the suit, file a petition in such State court for the removal of the suit into the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be held in the district where the suit is pending, * * * and it shall be thereupon the duty of the State court * * * to proceed no further in the suit."

Our own Court of Appeals in several well-considered opinions have held that the filing of the required affidavit and the other formal papers required by the act in the State courts, operates *e. o. instanti* as a removal of the cause, and the State court has no authority to proceed further.

Stevens vs. *The Phœnix Insurance Company*. 41 *N. Y.*, 154.

Holden vs. *The Putnam Insurance Company*. 46, *N. Y.*, 1.

The Supreme Court of the United States have uniformly held the same opinions. In *Gordon* vs. *Longest*, 16 *Peters*, *page* 104, Judge McLean, in delivering the opinion of the court, says:

"One great object in the establishment of the courts of the United States, and regulating their jurisdiction, was to have a tribunal in each State presumed to be free from local influence, and to which all who were non-residents or aliens might resort for legal redress, but this object would be defeated if a State Judge, in the exercise of his discretion, may deny to the party entitled to it a removal of his cause."

There remains only one further objection of the court to be considered, to wit: That presenting the paper in question "was what the law does not and cannot recognize, an attempt to challenge off the Bench the Judge whose duty placed him there for the occasion of the trial, upon ground not tenable in view of any established rules of law." We disclaim any such attempt or intent. We never thought of undertaking to challenge a Judge off the Bench. Whether the grounds taken by us were tenable or not, we think that we have shown that they were sufficiently important to be presented to the consideration of the court, and, even if they are not tenable, the fact of their presentation certainly should not subject us to censure. The correctness of the remark contained in the foregoing objection, that "the Judge was a Judge whose duty placed him there for the occasion of the trial," depends upon whether our suggestions were well founded.

That was the question which we deemed it our duty to submit to him for his consideration.

We have thus, in reply to the invitation of the court, considered all the objections taken to the paper in question, and the remarks of the court touching our motives, objects, and purposes in presenting it.

In all that we have done we have acted in the discharge of our duty as counsel in good faith, conscientiously doing what in our judgment our professional oaths required, without any design of committing any contempt of, or offering any disrespect to the court.

In conclusion, we submit that while no one has higher respect for courts, or greater regard for the proper administration of justice, than we have, we also entertain a proper appreciation of the dignity, and importance of the Bar. We have done nothing which, in our judgment, in view of the explanations and considerations now presented, can with justice be held to have been either disrespectful to the court or unbecoming to our positions as counselors of this State.

We await the further pleasure of the court.

The affidavit was then presented, signed by the several counsel verifying the allegations contained in the above.

THE REMARKS OF JUDGE DAVIS.

Judge Davis then said:

It is extremely difficult in a question like this to disembarrass the mind from the idea that the court is acting upon some personal feeling, and in vindication of its individual self-respect; but I nthis case I feel that, notwithstanding the embarrassment under which I labor, it is a grave duty which I must not fail to perform, to act upon the several papers that have been presented to me, and to determine what ought to be done in view of them, and of the very able answer that has been read this morning. If the original paper had been handed or sent to me privately, or out of court, so that I could regard it as to me only as a Judge, or as a private citizen, I should be willing to adopt the views and suggestions of the learned counsel in respect of its objects and purposes. Indeed, if it had urged me, under such circumstances, it would have dropped silently into oblivion; I should have paid no attention to it, and should have taken no judicial action upon it; but it was prepared, as is now conceded, with deliberation, and upon consultation. It was not presented under circumstances where it would have enabled the Judge individually to have considered it before taking his seat on the bench, and have then decided whether or not he would enter upon the holding of the court in which the indictment to be tried was set down. It was withheld by counsel from the general sitting of the court at which the first motion to adjourn was made, and it was only when the court was in full session and after the case was moved and the jury about to be called that the matter was brought forward. Then the paper was presented to me, not personally, but to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for its consideration and its action. I am at a loss to see upon what ground I can thereby be asked to regard this as an exclusively individual thing, not in any sense designed to affect the action of the court. On the contrary, I am constrained to look upon this solely as an official act of the learned counsel for the defendant in the progress of the case pending and on trial before the court at the time the action was done, and I am constrained to discard the idea that it was designed solely as something to operate on the mind of the individual for the purpose of inducing him to determine whether or not it was proper that he should sit in the case. After the action of the District Attorney in moving that the trial be commenced, and as the Clerk was about to call the jury, after waiting for Judge Fullerton for about half an hour, this paper was handed to the court. I will read it in length before making any further comment:

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The People, &c., vs. William M. Tweed.—The counsel for William M. Tweed hereby respectfully present to the court the following reasons why the trial of this defendant should not be had before the Justice now holding this court:

First—The said Justice has formed, and upon a previous trial, expressed a most unqualified and decided opinion unfavorable to the defendant, upon the facts of the case; and he declined to charge the jury that they were not to be influenced by such expression of his opinion.

A trial by a jury, influenced as it necessarily would be by the opinions of the Justice formed before such time, would be had under bias and prejudice, and not by an impartial jury, such as the Constitution secured to the defendant.

Second—Before the recent act of the Legislature of this State providing that challenges to the favor shall be tried by the court, any person who had assumed a position in reference to this case and this defendant, such as said Justice has assumed, would have been disqualified to act as trier.

The defendant is no less entitled to a fair trial of his challenges now than he was formerly. What would have disqualified a trier then must disqualify a Judge now.

Third—Most of the important questions of law which will be involved in the trial have already been decided by the said Justice adversely to the defendant, and upon some important points his rulings were, as we respectfully insist, in opposition to previous decisions of other Judges.

Although there may be no positive prohibition of a trial under these circumstances, it would be clearly a violation of the spirit of our present Constitution, which prohibits any Judge from sitting in review of his own decisions.

The objection to a Judge who has already formed and expressed an opinion upon the law sitting in this case is more apparent from the fact that in many States where jurors are judges of law as well as facts, he would be absolutely disqualified as a juror.

[88.] DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
JOHN GRAHAM,
WILLIAM FULLERTON,
W. O. BARTLETT,
J. E. BURRILL,
ELIHU ROOT,
WILLARD BARTLETT,
WILLIAM EDELSTEN.

En passant I think it proper just at this moment to notice what is stated in the answer in respect to Mr. Burrill. Perhaps I stated his letter, not having it before me at the time, a little stronger than his language would bear. He says: "For the purpose of removing any erroneous impressions which might have been created in regard to my connection with the above case, and arising out of the fact that a paper was presented to you at the commencement of the trial bearing my signature, I think it proper to state that the paper referred to was prepared and my signature attached thereto several months ago, and that having been compelled by my condition of health to retire from this case, I ceased to be one of the counsel for the defense some time before the present trial, and was not in the case when such paper was presented." He adds: "In making this statement I desire not to reflect in the slightest degree upon my late associates, who doubtless acted under a misapprehension in regard to my relation to the case." Mr. Burrill was not present at the presentation of the paper, and although he admits the signature, and that he was present at its preparation, yet, as a matter of course, his disclaimer of any participation in the presentation of the paper is virtually a disclaimer of the act of which the court can take notice, because the simple preparation of a paper, if it was never presented, is not of itself an act falling under the cognizance of the court. Mr. Field is not present. A long distance lies between him and all danger growing out of his connection with the case. I will now for a moment refer to this paper in the light of the suggestions of the learned counsel, that it was intended as a paper not for the court, but for the individual who holds the court. It is entitled first: "The Court of Oyer and Terminer," then follows the title of the case, "The People vs. William M. Tweed," then a preliminary statement that the counsel for William M. Tweed "present the following reasons why the trial should not be had before the Justice now holding this court," the evident intent being, as it seems to me, that this paper should speak at the time when it was brought in, and delivered, not to the individual, but to the court, and so it says, "The trial should not be had before the Justice now holding this court," the word "now" having distinct reference, as I suppose, to the time of the presentation. It obviously was to have been made after the court was about to sit upon the trial. With respect to the first statement that "said Justice had formed and on the previous trial expressed a most unqualified and decided opinion unfavorable to the defendant," I said the other day that that was erroneous. I still think so, because in the charge, as reported, there is nothing to justify the statement that the court stated to the jury what opinion it had formed. It is neither just nor fair for the learned counsel in their deliberations in the preparations of this paper to say that "the Judge expressed a most unqualified and decided opinion unfavorable to the defendant." But that was of small moment, for the learned counsel in this case are not so ignorant of law as not to know that the Judge is at liberty to express an opinion emphatically, and in a very recent case in which the learned Recorder of this City said to the jury that he did not see how they could do otherwise than convict, which expression was followed by his stating that it was a question of fact altogether for the jury, the Court of Appeals held that it was no error, and such, in my opinion has been the established law for centuries. This paper then says that "he declined to charge the jury that they were not to be influenced by such expressions of his opinion." That I characterized when this paper was brought to my notice as an untrue statement by which I intended to be understood, that the court had, by the trial of the case, and its knowledge of what had occurred, assumed a position in reference to the case that had disqualified it, it seems to me it would have been quite as well to have expressed it. But, as I said the other day, the most objectionable feature of this portion of the paper is that which says, "Any person who had assumed a position in reference to this case, and this defendant, such as said Justice has assumed, would have been disqualified to act as trier." What position has the court assumed in reference to the defendant? What was meant by such an allegation as that on the part of the learned counsel? The court had assumed the position which the Constitution and the law devolve upon him—the position of a Judge to sit on the trial of a person charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, and to endeavor to develop the truth after having listened to the evidence on both sides. On the one hand, the evidence made it the most complete and perfect case of guilt that could possibly be presented in a court of justice, and on the other there was nothing in the way of evidence, except an effort to impeach one of the principal witnesses whom the people had produced; but at no time had the court assumed any position whatever in reference to the defendant, except that he was to be tried in a court of justice upon indictment presented against him by the Grand Jury, and that it devolved upon the court to try him, to the best of the ability of the Judge. The question as to whether the court was competent to sit as a trier, was fully and fairly raised on the trial, and properly belonged there. To undertake to prevent a Judge sitting on a trial on the ground that an amendment had been made to the code on the question whether or not jurors were impartial, by asserting to the judge before the trial that he is not qualified to act, and therefore cannot act as a Judge at all, is an extraordinary and novel proceeding. When the trial was before the court the learned counsel for the defendant demanded triers. They raised the question as to the constitutionality of the law; insisted that the Judge should be sworn as a trier according to the common law form of oath, and all these questions being entertained and passed upon by the court the exceptions were taken. The counsel understood the form in which the questions were to be raised. They were under no misapprehension on that subject when they undertook, by this paper, to disqualify the Judge from sitting in the case at all, because the Legislature has seen fit to devolve upon him a new duty in the progress of the trial. The third proposition in the paper is this: "Most of the important questions of law which will be involved in the trial have already been decided by the said Justice adversely to the defendant, and upon some important points his rulings were, as we respectfully insist, in opposition to previous decisions of other Judges." There is nothing, so far as I know, to justify the last clause in this statement. I am not aware of any decision given by me in opposition to the decisions of other Judges, but it may have been so, and the fact known to counsel, but that counsel should feel themselves at liberty, because a Judge upon one trial has passed upon questions of law, to object to his sitting on the bench on a new trial, upon the proposition that it is in violation of the spirit of the present Constitution, which prevents any Judge from sitting on his own decision, is certainly absurd, and monstrously absurd. No argument can justify, no good rule of common sense can uphold the proposition contained in this statement, that a Judge cannot sit at the second trial where a jury have failed to agree, and because questions of law that will arise on that second trial have been raised before and passed upon by him. Yet that is put forward for some purpose in this paper.

I cannot say what would be the case in many States, but I do not think it was ever held that any court or juror who is invested with power to rule upon questions of law, would be disqualified to sit, under any circumstances, because the same questions of law might arise. Jurors are never disqualified, in my opinion, even where they are judges of the fact, in a criminal case, from sitting, on the ground that they have opinions as to the law. And yet, these learned counsel see fit to press that upon the court as a reason why the court should not sit. Now, reference has been made to some law of Wisconsin providing for the mode of changing the venue, which is, we all understand, a mode of changing the place of trial in a criminal case, and by the law of Wisconsin it is permitted not to challenge the court, not to approach the tribunal at the time of the case and insist that that Judge shall not sit to try the case in due and orderly process of law, on motions and papers properly filed, setting forth the reasons why the Judge who holds the court of one county cannot, in the opinion of the party, fairly dispose of the case, and before the sitting of the court, obtain an order transferring it to some other court. I am surprised that this proceeding should attempt to be justified upon the questions of such a mode of procedure in some other State for the transfer of one indictment from one county to another prior to the trial as a preliminary proceeding in this case. And one of the laws of the United States, with which I am entirely familiar, where, after the late rebellion, persons who had causes of action to prosecute in Southern States were supposed not to be able to procure justice in the local courts on account of the feeling of hostility that existed toward the residents of the Northern States and other localities, courts gave power to transfer such cases from the State to the Federal courts. The objects and purposes were to meet the exigencies and purposes to which I have referred; but it was a proceeding orderly, and founded upon proper objections duly filed, the application to be made not at the court sitting on the trial of the case, but upon motion, and on petition and papers under the provision of the act of Congress. I have never known an attempt of this kind to be made in open court, after the trial was about to be urged, which was not received with proper favor. But that is not this case, nor is there any justification under the provisions referred to in the attempt that was made in this case. Looking at this case, at these extraordinary statements, I am at a loss to see on what possible ground counsel can justify its presentation to the court under the circumstances. It struck me at the moment as it strikes me to-day, as an effort to induce the Judge who had taken his seat, before whom that case had been moved, to leave the bench, to surrender the position in which he was sitting, and by the combined effect of the names of a large number of eminent counsel, to intimidate the court from the performance of the duty the law and the Constitution devolves upon him, and notwithstanding the statements that have been made here to-day, and received them, as I mean to do, with all respect, I cannot free my mind from the belief that in the extraordinary case depending before this tribunal, counsel thought it possibly their duty, and thought it part of their professional tactics, which the great exigencies justified, to drive, if possible, from the performance of duty, the Judge whom they feared, and who was sitting in the court. It was intended, it seems to me, for that purpose. Now it becomes a serious question, laying aside all personal feeling on the subject, whether the court should, under the circumstances, tolerate such practice. Counsel have sought in vain to find an instance in the whole history of the

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 30, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Our Washington dispatch of this morning contains a circumstantial account of the terms accepted by Spain in order to satisfy the injury done to the United States by the capture of the *Virginius*, and the events which followed it. As we have before explained, everything depends on the ability of the Castelar Government to fulfill the obligations it has entered into. There is no immediate reason to doubt that ability, and the Spanish Cabinet itself seems to have no hesitation on the subject. The presence of our fleet in the Gulf will probably give emphasis to the demands made on the Cuban authorities by the home Government. By the time Congress adjourns for the holidays it seems probable that all the requirements acceded to by Spain will have been satisfactorily executed.

Speaker BLAINE received a deserved compliment, last night, in a nomination by acclamation for re-election to the office he has honored. The Republican caucus wisely made sure of an efficient organization of the House by also nominating all the old officers, with the exception of Postmaster KING, who declined to serve. The choice of Mr. McPHERSON for Clerk is especially gratifying from his long and faithful service in that position. The Democratic caucus was earnestly engaged during its entire session in proving that it is an excellent thing for the country that it is not in the majority. FERNANDO WOOD was selected as the Democratic candidate for Speaker, and it will be interesting to have Democrats professing devotion to reform going upon the record in favor of the Ex-Mayor of New-York for this high office. As a fitting sequel to this discreditable nomination, the Democrats showed that their opposition to the increase of Congressional salaries has been mere lip service. Mr. COX, being sincere in his opposition to the law, sought to obtain a formal declaration to that effect from his brother Democrats, but he soon found that he counted too largely on their honesty. There was instantly a great commotion, and such strong opposition to the expression of any opinion against the increase that Mr. COX was compelled to withdraw from the caucus, in order that the storm he had raised might subside. The iniquity of the salary increase has formed a large portion of the Democratic stock in trade of late, but it is quite evident that the representatives of the party intend to profit by it to the utmost. Homilies from Democratic members during the ensuing session on retrenchment and reform are not likely to have much force. They have taken care at the beginning to show the nation they have a decided aversion to both.

TWEED's counsel did their best, yesterday, to palliate the extraordinary procedure which brought them before Judge DAVIS to answer to a charge of contempt. The explanation offered by Mr. FULLERTON in behalf of all the counsel who signed the objectionable paper thoroughly disclaimed any intention to bring the administration of justice into disrespect, and was, moreover, couched in language doubtless intended to repair any injury which had been done. But counsel did not concede that they had been guilty of any wrong in presenting the paper, and Judge DAVIS was therefore justified in inflicting the moderate penalty of a fine. In this case it is apparent that the zeal of counsel in behalf of their client overcame their judgment and led them to commit an act which certainly deserved the censure it received from the court. The community will agree with Judge DAVIS that the purpose of the paper was to have TWEED tried before some other Judge, and there will be general acquiescence in the opinion that counsel cannot be permitted to intimidate Judges from the bench. The establishment of such a rule would be more disastrous to the administration of justice than anything TWEED achieved, or even attempted, in the days of his greatest power. The fault of TWEED's counsel was in their inability to see or their refusal to acknowledge this fact.

Two events occurred yesterday which will not be likely to attract general attention at the moment TWEED is beginning his term of service in the Penitentiary, but which will have a most salutary effect in the future. The wild spirit of speculation which has led so many bank officials to appropriate to their own use the funds intrusted to their care has received an effectual check in the sentence of FRANK L. TAINTOR, late Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, by Judge BENEDICT, to a term of seven years in the Albany Penitentiary. Jurors will be more careful in the future to keep themselves free from all corrupt influences, and more ready to obey the orders of the courts when they are reminded that one of the Stokes jury was sentenced yesterday by Judge DAVIS to an imprisonment of two months [illegible] ing his [illegible] the escort [illegible] lost $400 [illegible] which [illegible] more [illegible] guilty [illegible]

The penalty in this case will greatly aid in making the administration of the law pure and efficient. Unless that is secured it will be impossible to bring any offenders to justice.

Taking the more charitable view of the matter we can believe that the Police Department is not more corrupt than at any former period of its history, but that the Commissioners are just now bringing to light and correcting abuses which have too long escaped attention. The reconstruction which has just been accomplished in the detective office, has long been known to be needed for the efficiency of the service. Whether the Commissioners have in every case selected the proper officer to transfer to or from the detective force is a matter concerning which the public cannot properly judge without fuller information of the merits of all these officials than has yet been obtained. But the necessity for some changes was apparent, and any which could be made would certainly be better than leaving matters as they were. Having got through with the detectives, the Commissioners have now properly turned their attention to the charges of corruption against the examiners in the Sanitary Squad, and have begun an investigation which, we hope, will be thorough and conclusive. Charges that some of these examiners corruptly receive money to pass incompetent engineers have long been current, and some ugly testimony was given yesterday in support of them. The accused officials have, however, not yet been heard in their defense, and they should not be condemned without a hearing. Something more than a mere general denial of these charges should be required of them, and in case of their conviction some more effective penalty should be added to dismissal from the force with which the power of the Commissioners ends.

At a recent meeting of the Indiana Historical Society action was taken to secure the removal of the remains of President HARRISON to the Tippecanoe battle-field, and erect over them a monument worthy of the distinguished place which the soldier President held in the history of the country. We are glad that something is at last being done to honor the memory of Gen. HARRISON as it deserves. The grave at North Bend has been sadly neglected, and although on several occasions efforts have been made in the Ohio Legislature to obtain authority to improve it, nothing of consequence has ever been done. If the proposed removal should be accomplished, the two States of Ohio and Indiana, in whose annals Gen. HARRISON occupied a most conspicuous place, might properly unite in erecting a monument at Tippecanoe which would be a credit to those Commonwealths, and fitly honor the dead hero. Now that a beginning has been made in this matter, we hope the friends of the project will push it to a successful termination.

In a time of peace the reports of the Secretary of War and of the General of the Army do not attract much attention, but in consequence of the possibilities yet contained in the Spanish question, these documents for the present year, which appear in our columns this morning, will be read with unusual interest. Secretary BELKNAP confines himself to the consideration of matters of general administration, and makes some suggestions which should receive favorable consideration. It is plain that the changes in regard to the enlistment of minors are needed to avoid the vexation and expense permitted by the present law. The suggestion of the Secretary that his department shall have power to apply the postal earnings of railways owing the Government for material is one which should have prompt attention from Congress. Twenty of these roads owe $4,658,924 for material purchased at the close of the war, and they should be compelled to pay these debts. Mr. BELKNAP is equally sensible in most of his recommendations, and his report affords Congress a basis for many improvements in our military service. Its general condition is shown to be admirable, but it yet has defects, which have been pointed out by experience, and they should be removed by the legislation which is asked. Considering the vast amount of highly-important work of a civil character performed by the War Department it is most economically conducted, and is deserving of more ample support than Congress has lately given it.

Senator CASSERLY has precipitated the Senatorial struggle in California by tendering his resignation to Gov. BOOTH, to take effect immediately. The Legislature, which meets on Monday, must elect a Senator for the remainder of the term, which expires on the 4th of March, 1875, and whoever secures the prize will be generally supposed to have the best chance for the prize of the ensuing full term. This cannot, however, be considered as entirely certain, for in the condition of parties in the Legislature it would not be surprising if a compromise were effected by awarding the two terms to different candidates. The dispatches state that the resignation operates to increase the chances of Gov. BOOTH, which may or may not be the case. All that is entirely sure is, that Mr. CASSERLY has succeeded in forcing a contest upon the Legislature, for which it evidently is not prepared, and the situation is, therefore, one of great interest in the State. Its result is a matter of national importance, and we hope it will end in securing an able and upright successor for Mr. CASSERLY.

WAS THE VIRGINIUS AN AMERICAN VESSEL?

This Government refused to listen to any facts or discussion touching the *real* ownership and business of the *Virginius* until the vessel be in fact, or in promise, restored to the protection of the flag from under which she was captured. But now that the Government at Madrid has arranged with that at Washington a basis of good understanding on the premises, it is clearly a seasonable time to discuss the actual *status* of this steamer when she cleared from this port in October, 1870, and when she was captured three years afterward by the *Tornado*. We published yesterday correct transcripts of all the documents, except the shipping articles, on file in the New-York Custom-house, under which she was cleared by Collector MURPHY for Curacoa Oct. 4, 1870. In them it appears she was purchased Aug. 27, 1870, by JOHN F. PATTERSON from the Treasury Department, for the sum of $9,800: that she is foreign built, and was a blockade-runner during our civil war; that she was condemned and sold at Mobile Feb. 14, 1866, and registered as an American vessel at the port of New-Orleans, as the *Virgin*, June 23, 1866; that she passed into the ownership of the United States, in the collection of a debt from MILES T. STEELE, by bill of sale from him, May 14, 1867; and thence to PATTERSON, more than three years afterward. She, therefore, became an American vessel, under the law of 1792, by *naturalization*, as forfeited to the United States for breach of the law, and was registered in 1866 and 1870 as wholly owned by citizens of this country.

It also appears that when the *Virginius* (to which name she was changed from *Virgin*) left this her home port in 1870, she was commanded by F. E. SHEPPERD, who swore he was a citizen of this country. Mr. PATTERSON, her ostensible owner, also made oath, in order to "register" the steamer, and obtain from Collector MURPHY a "certificate" thereof, that he was "the true and *only* owner of the said ship or vessel; and there is no subject or citizen of *any foreign Prince or State*, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested therein, or in the profits or issues thereof." And it also appears that on the bond which was given by PATTERSON to obtain this "registry" and "certificate," no sureties were given, as the law requires that the undertakings of the owner and master would be performed, and the registry not fraudulently used. There should be critical inquiry into the circumstances of this omission, because a truthful and correct "registry" underlies our whole system of creating American vessels which carry on *foreign* trade. Without a proper "register" a vessel cannot carry our flag on the high seas, or be protected by that flag, and, as the oath which PATTERSON took sufficiently indicates, a vessel owned by aliens cannot take or keep a "register." If a vessel, registered as American, is sold to foreigners, the privileges and rights of an American bottom are forfeited by that act of sale. Our Registry laws are in imitation of those of Great Britain and for the same general object. There is nothing in our laws to compel a citizen to register his vessel. She is *entitled* to it under certain circumstances, and, receiving it, is admitted to certain duties, obligations, and privileges, and among the last, to the immunity given by our flag on the ocean. The owner may allow her to rot unregistered at the wharf if he choose to do so. Our regulations for registered vessels are largely municipal, and for our own internal convenience, and perjury committed to obtain registers or conveyance of vessels to foreigners without notice to our proper officers is followed by appropriate punishment of individuals, or forfeiture of the vessel.

With many foreign nations, the United States have treaties defining how the nationality of their respective vessels shall be identified, but these are supposed to relate chiefly to a state of belligerency. The latest is that with Italy, on Nov. 23, 1871, wherein it is agreed that "all vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, and furnished with such papers as their laws require, shall be regarded *in Italy* as vessels of the United States." Another with Belgium, in 1858, declares that all vessels shall be considered as those of the United States, "which, being provided by the competent authority with a passport, sea letter, or any other sufficient document, shall be recognized, conformably with existing laws, as national vessels in the country to which they respectively belong." Our ancient treaty with Spain in 1795 provides that if either party be in war its vessels must be furnished with "sea letters or passports, * * according to the form annexed to this treaty." Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, in his very valuable edition of the *Treaties of the United States*, says: "The form of passport referred to in this article is not annexed either to the original treaty signed by the negotiators, or to the copy bearing the ratification of the King of Spain, on file in the Department of State."

It will be seen from these treaties that our own laws, enacted for municipal purposes, determine what is to be taken by foreign powers as an American vessel, and as sufficient evidence thereof. We can go beyond or behind a simulated registry or a fraudulent cover and expose the cheat, but other nations cannot. They must deal with us as a *nation*, and not with the vessel, and this fact should make us alert and penetrating in respect to our examination of the *Virginius*.

THE CASE OF BISHOP CUMMINS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has had, like the parent Church of England, not a few internal dissensions touching matters of discipline as well as forms of worship. But, hitherto, it has been distinguished by a calmly judicial method of dealing with the one, and a broad and catholic tolerance of minor differences touching the other. The appearance of a certain degree of intolerance on both sides of the controversy raised over Bishop CUMMINS, and of an appearance of injudicious haste by either party to finally sever all connection with the other, are phenomena in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church as novel as they are regrettable. It does not fall within our province to pronounce on the merits of the question which has arisen between Bishop CUMMINS and his associates. The Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky chose to sever his connection with the Church because his participation in a communion service in Dr. HALL's Presbyterian Church in this City had been made the subject of much unfavorable criticism by some of his ecclesiastical brethren. Whether Bishop CUMMINS acted rightly or wrongly in taking this step, it was certainly a novel one under the circumstances, and contrary to the course usually taken by clergymen of that communion who find reason to differ from their associates. In issuing a call for a public meeting "to organize an Episcopal Church on the basis of the Prayer-book of 1785," Bishop CUMMINS took another step which was certainly remarkable in the minister of a Church that abhors schism. Even WESLEY maintained his position within the Church of England to the very last, and his way of looking at the ties he contracted by ordination is but a type of the habit of mind which has been sedulously fostered in that Church for centuries, and in virtue of which it maintains today substantial unity in association with the broadest kind of diversity.

But if Bishop CUMMINS chose to follow a path in which even those who warmly sympathized with his doctrinal position were unable to follow him, that will not justify the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in deliberately putting themselves in the wrong for the purpose of thwarting the schismatic tendencies of their erring brother. It is said that a special meeting of six Bishops was held yesterday, in this City, to discuss the advisability of immediately deposing Bishop CUMMINS, without giving him the benefit of the legal formalities required in such a case. The reason for urging such precipitate action is obvious enough. The meeting called for Tuesday next is intended to form the starting-point of a new church. Its object is declared to be "to organize an Episcopal Church on a basis broad enough to embrace all who hold the faith once delivered to the saints, as that faith is maintained by the reformed Churches of Christendom, with no exclusive and unchurching dogmas toward Christian brethren who differ from them in their views of polity and Church order. The laws of the Church give any Bishop who abandons its communion the benefit of six months' notice before deposition. But meanwhile, Bishop CUMMINS may have organized his new Church, may ordain deacons and presbyters, perhaps consecrate other Bishops, and thus fully equip a rival organization which may dispute ecclesiastical standing with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

However dreadful the Bishops may regard such a contingency, we suspect they have no choice in the matter. Bishop CUMMINS must retain *de jure* his Episcopal rank and functions for six months longer, and all the informal meetings held, or extra-legal proceedings adopted in the interim cannot alter that fact. But for the perpetuity of Episcopal function outside of the communion from which it was derived, there would have been no Protestant Episcopal Church at all. Whatever inconveniences may result from the action of Bishop CUMMINS, it is difficult to see how he can be prevented from organizing his new Church if he is so minded. As the matter is likely to claim a good deal of public attention, and as any precipitate action taken by the Bishops will undoubtedly be the beginning of a rather formidable dispute, we append the full text of the canon bearing upon this question. It is No. 8 of Title II. of the authorized Digest, and treats "of the abandonment of the communion of the Church by a Bishop:"

"If any Bishop, without availing himself of the provisions of section 16 of canon 13 of title I, abandon the communion of this Church, either by an open renunciation of the doctrine, discipline and worship of this Church, or by a formal admission into any religious body not in communion with the same, it shall be the duty of the standing committee of the diocese to make certificate of the fact to the senior Bishop, which certificate shall be recorded, and shall be taken and deemed an equivalent to a renunciation of the ministry by the Bishop himself.

Notice shall then be given to said Bishop, by the said Bishop receiving the certificate, that unless he shall within six months make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the ministry of the Church.

And if such declaration be not made within six months as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the senior Bishop, with the consent of the majority of the House of Bishops, to depose from the ministry the Bishop so certified as abandoning, and to pronounce and record in the presence of two or more Bishops that he has been so deposed.

Provided, nevertheless, that if the Bishop so certified as abandoning shall transmit to the senior Bishop a retraction of the acts or declarations constituting his offense, the Bishop may, at his discretion, abstain from any further proceedings."

AN INJUSTICE REDRESSED.

The convictions of TWEED, INGERSOLL, and FARRINGTON, following in rapid succession, furnish a striking and much-needed lesson that villainy rarely prospers, and that punishment, however lame and tardy, is sure, sooner or later, to overtake it. The overshadowing importance of those cases withdraws from general observation an impressive act of justice, long delayed, but rendered at last, in one of the minor Ring frauds, the moral of which is not less wholesome or suggestive. This week the seats of Police and Civil Justice in the Seventh Judicial District are for the first time filled by the incumbents legally elected to those positions four years ago. During all that period these places have been occupied by usurpers, having no shadow of right to exercise their authority, but deliberately counted in by the Ring, and kept there to the exclusion of the lawful incumbents, in open defiance of the will of the people and of public decency. During those four years the legally-elected candidates have never ceased struggling in the courts for their rights. Many times during that protracted and wearisome contest it must have seemed to them that it was useless to attempt resistance to the seemingly unlimited power of the Ring, backed as it then was by the elaborate oppression of a corrupt and subservient Bench. Nevertheless, they persevered, and to-day they enjoy a legitimate and hard-won triumph. The outrage was so gross and the results so instructive, that we propose to give a brief sketch of the case in detail.

At the charter election, held on Dec. 7, 1869, there were three candidates for Police-Justice, HENRY MURRAY, JOHN S. MASTERSON, and JAMES E. COULTER. The two former ran on Democratic nominations, the last-named, eventually declared elected, called himself a Republican. What his politics really were may be inferred from the fact that he had no sooner taken his seat than he dropped into the Tammany fold as naturally as a rotten apple gravitates to the ground, and is now a shining light in Mr. MORRISSEY's reformed Democracy. For Civil Justice, the candidates were JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Democrat, and JOHN A. STEMMLER, who had an independent Democratic and also the Republican nomination. The Police returns on the night of the election showed for MURRAY, in the two wards, the Nineteenth and Twenty-second, comprising the district, a majority of 198 votes, and for STEMMLER, a majority of 44 votes. The City Canvassers, however, announced COULTER and MCGUIRE elected by majorities of 252 and 215 respectively, and COULTER and MCGUIRE have since, up to the beginning of this week, held the seats, drawn the salary, and discharged or failed to discharge the functions of Police and Civil Justices in this district.

MURRAY and STEMMLER promptly contested the election, and with the usual delays and procrastinations incident to such matters, the two cases have dragged on until within a week or two, when decision was rendered in STEMMLER's favor, and MURRAY, whose case was if anything stronger, was saved the necessity of further litigation, by an appointment as one of the new Police Justices. In the course of the two trials was revealed something of the *modus operandi* by which the Ring achieved its fictitious victories. The fraud in this instance was comparatively easy. COULTER was City Canvasser for the Twenty-second Ward, and the well-known "JERRY" TARBY, MCGUIRE'S bosom friend, acted in the same capacity for the Nineteenth Ward. By an ingenious transposition it was made to appear that the latter ward elected COULTER, and the former MCGUIRE. In the pursuance of this delectable plan, various means were resorted to in the various election districts, all showing a surprising fertility of villainy. The returns of the district, for example, Judge COULTER is alleged, in strong circumstantial evidence, to have burned at Lovejoy's Hotel. Where the poll clerks could be bought, matters were of course greatly simplified. One of these, in another contested election case, where he was also canvasser, testified before a committee of the Legislature that he had prepared himself for his responsible duties by betting $200 that one of the candidates would not be elected. Of course he won his bet. Another of the canvassers was the industrious Mr. E. M. HAGGERTY, since become famous by his connection with certain vouchers. Where these officers could not be bribed, their names were quietly forged, or false returns were presented for their signature. One of those inconveniently honest persons, Mr. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Republican candidate for Senator in the same district at the late election, testified that a large number of votes returned as for *Hugh* MURRAY, and so thrown out, were cast, properly, for *Henry* MURRAY, and by him so certified.

It would be tedious, nor is it necessary to go more minutely into the rascally ingenuity here exhibited to disfranchise the people of this district. It is a sample of the way in which, on a larger scale, Ring victories were manufactured all over the City and the State. The individual injustice inflicted in this case, was great to Judge STEMMLER, especially, who is given but two years of his legitimate term of six. The drawing of four years' salary, amounting to about $80,000, out of the City Treasury, by men illegally holding office, was little less than downright robbery. But the chief wrong in all these cases was not the injustice or the robbery so much as the injury done to the right of suffrage and the cause of republican government. That dark era of corruption and crime is, we trust, forever past, and the exemplary punishment meted out to those who were its ruling spirits, will help to assure us, in the future, the privilege of free and honest rule.

LAMPS AND GAS.

While the estimates of the Department of Public Works were under consideration by the Board of Aldermen on Monday, a resolution was passed increasing the sum to be appropriated for lamps and gas from $750,000 to $800,000. The necessity for this action, we presume, was made apparent to the committee that reported in favor of it. Now, as fifty thousand dollars cannot be considered a very small item even in a City where the expenditures are on so large a scale, if an opportunity to save it offers, it should be taken advantage of. Many years before Tammany became a synonym of corruption, it was the custom of the Aldermen to honor persons of distinction by ordering lamps to be placed in front of their doors and lighted at the public expense. When the Tammany Society came to be controlled by the leaders of cut-throat and thieving gangs, which in turn controlled the Government of the City, the good old custom was abused so shamelessly that from the merest trifle the annual tax for the maintenance of private lamps grew to be $70,000, and at this figure it at present stands. In 1872 THE TIMES repeatedly called attention to this item, and urged that it be wiped from the estimates. Commissioner VAN NORT fixed the responsibility where it belonged—with the Mayor and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. During the Tammany régime there was no use, of course, in expecting anything in the way of reform; but after the new Boards of Aldermen were organized, it was supposed that such a manifest injustice to the tax-payers would not be perpetuated. The Aldermen, it is but proper to say, took occasion at an early day to pass a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to cut off the supply of gas from private lamps in every case in which the persons benefited declined to continue the use of them at their own expense. This resolution went in the regular way to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and there encountered quite a brisk opposition. The most disreputable of those who valued free gas remonstrated very effectively against what they called "mistaken economy." The churches and the benevolent institutions supported by private subscription happening to enjoy free street-light also, certain Assistant Aldermen took the ground that it would be a very "ungracious" act to cut off the gas from them. It was in vain that the fact was pointed out that several churches had as many as four lamps each, and that the same were lighted at dusk every night, and gas kept burning in them until daybreak every morning. A resolution was proposed to limit the number of lamps before each church to two, and remove all others, but it was lost, and an amendment carried excepting the lamps in front of educational, religious, and benevolent institutions. Having done so much, the board dismissed the subject by referring it to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Since then nothing has been heard in regard to it; the lamps continue to be lighted, at an expense to the public of $70,000 per annum—$20,000 more than the amount added to the estimate for lighting the whole City. This item could now be saved if the Assistant Aldermen would once more take up the resolution of the Aldermen, pass it without amendment, and send it to the Mayor for his approval. We are not aware that any pressure has ever been brought to bear upon the Assistant Aldermen by Church corporations or directors of benevolent institutions to induce them to continue the free-gas system. It is probable that there never has been. But, however that may be, we are quite certain that no church corporation would be so unreasonable as to ask or expect more than the use of gas for two lamps during the hours of service. Under the present arrangement, as we have said before, the lamps are left lighted all night. This waste nothing can justify. It would obviously be sufficient for every purpose if the sexton of each church were given power to light the gas when required. This matter should not be left any longer in the hands of a committee. The Assistant Aldermen have recently done so well in dealing with the Industrial Exhibition swindle that we should be glad to see them improve their record still further.

MR. STRAKOSCH'S OPERATIC SEASON.

We have had all kinds of Italian opera in New-York. We have had opera with one prima donna, supported by voiceless and tuneless singers, and we have had opera with no prima donna at all. In fact, in the way of Italian opera, New-York may boast of having had the best and worst artists in the world imported especially for its edification. It must often have occurred to the opera goer that some of the tenors and bassos introduced at the Academy of Music were specially manufactured for the American market, so impossible was it to believe that they could ever have sung before any other public. We can all, doubtless, remember when, in past years, a season of Italian opera was announced with a famous soprano as its bright particular star, how little attention the public bestowed on the names and qualifications of the satellites engaged to twinkle round the solitary luminary. Year after year the Academy of Music opened its doors to companies of this kind. Year after year the public was treated to glowing prospectuses filled with brilliant promises, and season after season saw these prospectuses prove delusions, and their promises snares. The New-York public is usually a very confiding, and always a generous one. It trusted, and was deceived, and trusted again. We venture to say that no impresario is ever likely to deceive it in the future. Experience has taught us a great deal. Our musical taste—we say this in all modesty—has sensibly improved. Mr. STRAKOSCH has this year shown us what Italian opera really is; and when a weak imitation of it next appears we hope to be able to detect its worthlessness before the subscription list is opened.

On the 29th of October Mr. STRAKOSCH began his season with the well-known opera of "Traviata," which served as a means of welcoming Mme. NILSSON in a rôle in which she is unsurpassed, and of testing the qualities of some of the minor artists of the company. Little opportunity as this opera afforded for display for any one other than the prima donna, the unanimous verdict was that "Traviata" had never before been sung so thoroughly well in this City. The second opera night gave us another opera with almost an entirely different corps of artists. In "Lucrezia Borgia" Signor CAMPANINI, Mlle. MARESI, and Miss CARY appeared, with singularly efficient associates. The brilliant reputation achieved by Signor CAMPANINI in London was at once shown to rest on a solid foundation, and he was immediately proclaimed to be one of the very best Italian singers ever heard in this country. Mlle. MARESI, though ranking but as the third soprano, was shown to be a singer of beauty and power, and of a much higher standard than any second soprano we had been accustomed to. Of Miss CARY it is almost as unnecessary to speak as of Mme. NILSSON. We can claim her as our own, and rejoice in the position she has attained as one of the few great contralti of the world. The second week of opera introduced us to Mlle. TORRIANI, Mr. STRAKOSCH's second prima donna. The brilliant impression she created has been recorded in these columns, and all her subsequent performances have proved her to be a most accomplished and fascinating artist. The next surprise Mr. STRAKOSCH afforded us was the production of VERDI's "Ernani," with M. MAUREL in the part of the *King*. M. MAUREL came to New-York quite unheralded, but his performance of this very trying character created a furor in our musical world. He was immediately pronounced to be the best operatic baritone heard here in many years. He sings nearly as well as SANTLEY, and his acting is as good as that gentleman's is bad. M. VICTOR CAPOUL, the *tenor léger* of the troupe, has maintained his old popularity as the most earnest and finished of actors, and the most sympathetic and graceful of singers. In Signors DEL PUENTE and NANNETTI the public have also had two admirable artists, who have shown their efficiency, as they have increased their popularity by each performance.

Further than this, we have been treated to a fine orchestra, excellently conducted, and that dreadful nightmare of our opera-goers, the traditional chorus, has entirely disappeared, and in its place we have had a chorus of great strength and remarkable unanimity. What we have now said about Mr. STRAKOSCH's company is similar to what might have been and has been said about any previous Italian opera troupe at the beginning of the season; but we can remember no occasion before when such praise has been deserved at the close of the season. At this time there need be no hesitation in saying that Mr. STRAKOSCH's enterprise has been by no means as successful financially as artistically. The reasons for this are too well known and appreciated to occasion much remark at present. Amusement vendors have suffered like everybody else, only they may take more than ordinary credit to themselves for the noble and unflagging efforts they have made to redeem their promises to the public, and to prove that, if they did not command success, they at least deserved it. Mr. STRAKOSCH's production of VERDI's last, and perhaps his best, opera of "Aida" is an achievement of which the public may feel as proud as the manager and his artists. To produce a new opera in New-York by a famous composer before it has been given to the people in the great capitals of Europe is a thing quite unprecedented, and the brilliancy of the performance of last Wednesday will not soon be forgotten by a public quite unaccustomed to the liberality and good faith shown in each operatic production of the present season. Everything promises well for a brilliant termination to the best series of operatic performances we have ever had. "Aida" is novel and attractive enough to draw for many nights to come; but the two representations to which it is limited by the close of the season will cause it to be eagerly looked forward to on the return of the company from their provincial tour.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A matinée performance, consisting of one act of "Faust," one of "Mignon," and one of "La Traviata," with Mme. Nilsson as *Margarita*, *Violetta*, and *Mignon*; and including, besides, one act of "Il Barbiere," attracted to the Academy of Music yesterday an audience which filled the house to overflowing. The début of Miss Ida Rosburgh, a young lady who had previously sung in Italy, and who, as *Rorina*, interpreted Benedict's "Carnaval," was the only incident calling for a notice. Miss Rosburgh has a voice of good quality and range, and a finent and correct execution, which could not have been more severely tested than by Benedict's music. But her performance was too mechanical to suggest hopes that the lady will hereafter earn distinction as a prima donna.....The arrangements for this week—with which the season is to end—foreshadow the representation of "Gli Ugonotti" to morrow; that of "Aida," on Wednesday and on Friday, and that of "Mignon" on Saturday afternoon.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

We have already printed the programme of this evening's concert at Wallack's Theatre. The selections are decidedly attractive, and their interpretation will call into requisition the services of Mr. Strakosch's principal artists.

BRIEF NOTES.

The second of the promenade concerts given at the Fourteenth Street Armory by Mr. Gilmore's Band occurred yesterday evening. The third of the series may be attended on Saturday next.....Master Henry Walker, a youthful pianist of real cleverness, is to make his New-York début at Association Hall on Tuesday afternoon.....On Sunday next, a concert is to be given at the Casino, in East Houston street, for the benefit of M. Gustave Jacquard, a solo violinist of merit. M. Jacquard is to have the co-operation of an orchestra, and the Martens family and M. Eggamey, the caricaturist, will lend their aid.

DRAMATIC.

TO-MORROW'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will to-morrow enter upon an engagement at Booth's Theatre. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is to be the play. At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Lingard and their company will appear on and after to-morrow. At Wood's Museum, Mr. John E. Owens will act in "Everybody's Friend"—his rôle being *Major De Boots*—and in "Solon Shingle." The afternoon performances, that of Saturday excepted, are supplied this week by Mr. Marins Turek, who will figure in a new melodrama called "Lightning Bob."

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini will, on Dec. 8, enter upon a two weeks' engagement at the Academy of Music. He is first to appear in "Zaira," and, soon afterward, in "Samson," and in several plays not yet produced in this City. We are glad to hear that the distinguished artist is reaping a harvest richer than mere laurels in Boston, where he performs this week, and trust that his labors here may prove not only gratifying to the public, but profitable to his manager and himself.

HOME NOTES.

Among the list of latest conveyances of real estate, we notice the transfer of Booth's Theatre from Edwin Booth to Clark Bell. The consideration is nominal; the property is subject to a mortgage of $443,000....Mr. Marsden's "American comedy" of "Clouds" has just been successfully acted in Brooklyn. The Chicago *Times* said, when the piece was produced in Chicago: "A more meritorious and enjoyable drama has rarely been witnessed in this city. The interest of the auditor is enlisted within one moment after the curtain has risen on the first act, and it knows no abatement to the end. The dialogue is decorous without being stilted, and abounds in happy conceits and effective points. The situations seem not to have been made, but to have made themselves in the natural movement of the incidents necessary to the development of the plot, so successfully has the author cultivated that high type of art which conceals art. In brief, the play calls for nothing but commendation." Why, then, should not New-York audiences be as favored as Brooklyn play-goers!.....Miss Neilson was last week in St. Louis.....Signor Salvini was in Boston.....Miss Lucille Western was last week in Galveston.....Miss Charlotte Cushman was in Detroit.....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was in Nashville.....Friday a Thomas concert occurred in Boston, and four others are to take place this week.....Monday, Mr. Charles Fechter, in "Hamlet," commences an engagement at the Boston Theatre.....Mr. Gran's English Opera Company sings in Chicago this week.....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was last week at the Chicago Academy of Music.....Lotta was at McVicker's Theatre.....Miss Neilson begins an engagement in Quincy, Ill., on Monday.....Miss Lilly Vining Davenport was married on May 12 last, and the fact has just been made public. She will soon retire from the stage.....Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week in Baltimore.....Mr. John McCullough was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Miss Clara Morris acts there this week.....Mrs. Chanfrau was in Milwaukee.....Mr. Chanfrau was at De Bar's in St. Louis.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

News from the Paris Italiens advises us that Mlle. Krauss had appeared in "Lucrezia Borgia" with great success. *Galignani* adds to this intelligence: "'La Traviata' brought us Mlle. Heilbron, whom we remember to have seen for a moment at the Opéra Comique, a few years ago, in 'La Grand' Tante' of Massenet. She afterward played for some time at The Hague, and then went to Milan, and placed herself under the tuition of Lamperti. She next returned to Paris, and we saw her again, still for a short time only, at the Variétés, in the 'Brigands' of Offenbach, when she played the part of the prima donna. She has now had a fair success as the Italiéns as *Violetta*. Both as a vocalist and as a dramatic singer she deserves praise. The excellence of the first was manifested in the brindisi of the first act, 'Sempre ridere vogilia,' and the second was revealed in the cry of anguish in the third, 'O dio, morir si giovine!' and in all the remainder of that act, which demands an actress of talent. She was frequently interrupted by bravos; and if not a star, is an excellent acquisition to the management.....Miss Rose Coghlan has been fulfilling with great success an engagement in Birmingham. She will soon return to the United States.....At the Paris Conservatoire de Musique, 173 aspirant pianists presented themselves as candidates for admission. They were all heard in one day. The examination began at 10 in the morning, and finished at 8 at night. Seven men and sixteen girls were admitted. Previous to this terrible examination, dramatic aspirants had been heard. Only eighty of these presented themselves, of whom ten men and eleven women were admitted. One of the men, it appears, showed such wonderful talent that the Comédie Française immediately secured him for the company, undertaking the entire charge of his artistic education.....Mme. Erard has just proposed to the French Minister of Public Instruction an annual and perpetual gift of two grand pianos to be awarded to the pupils of the Conservatoire de Musique who gain the first prizes for that instrument. M. Bathie has written a letter gratefully accepting the offer made.....A committee of artists has been formed to organize a splendid representation at the Opéra Comique in aid of the employes of the French Opera. An appeal will be made to all the performers of the Academy of Music, and the assistance of Mme. Alboni, M. Faure, and Mme. Carvalho has been already secured. It is proposed to give the second act of "Faust;" a miscellaneous intermède; the prayer of "Moïse," by the opera chorus; the "Charité" of Rossini, by all the singers, and, lastly, one act of a ballet.....In the Paris Municipal Council, M. Perrin recently reported that out of the sum of 500,000 francs, allotted for the reconstruction of the Théâtre Lyrique, only 200,000 francs would be required for 1873. M. Lavocat renewed his usual protest against the city having anything to do with the theatres, on the ground that they were a continual loss. The Director of Works considered that to rebuild the theatre would be profitable. He pointed out that the Porte-Saint-Martin was let for 180,000 francs, and that the Lyrique, which occupies about the same space of ground, was certainly worth as much.

A STEAMER MISSING.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 29.—The steamer Picton, Capt. Jack, chartered to run from Portland to Halifax this Winter, is fifteen days out from [illegible], and due at Picton. She should have [illegible] in a gale [illegible] of 300 tons, and [illegible] is loaded with flour and has a crew of twenty-five Canadians.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

FROM THE TOMBS TO THE PENITENTIARY.

THE TAMMANY THIEF IN CONVICT'S UNIFORM AT LAST—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

William M. Tweed left the Tombs yesterday afternoon, and was conveyed to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The crowd that assembled at the Tombs hardly recognized, in the wretched-looking man as he walked down the steps of the prison, the master of the Tammany Ring who in 1870 proudly declared in Tammany Hall that he carried the City and State of New-York in his pocket. And of all his henchmen, of the hundreds of parasites who fattened on his plunder, and drank his wine, and laughed at his jokes, and crawled to do his meanest bidding, not one was by his side.

From early in the morning Tweed knew that his removal to Blackwell's Island could no longer be avoided. The sharp mandate of the Attorney General to Sheriff Brennan evidently removed all "the humanity" from the Sheriff's heart, and he determined to perform the duty which ought to have been performed days ago. In his parlor fronting on Leonard street Tweed—"Boss" no longer—waited impatiently and wretchedly the time for his removal. His son William M. Tweed, Jr., came to the Jail early and was at once admitted. He was soon followed by Mr. Edelsten, and by Tweed's brother. Then came Richard Tweed and Foster Dewey. At the entrance of the prison in Franklin street a crowd of petty politicians were in waiting, and made every attempt to gain entrance to the prison. They didn't succeed, however, Warden Johnson having taken special precaution to prevent their admission. Mrs. Tweed and her daughters came to the prison shortly after 1 o'clock, and at once were shown into the presence of the prisoner. By those who were present it is said that the meeting of Tweed and his family was very affecting. Mrs. Tweed and her daughters wept bitterly, and Tweed himself lost all of his composure. At 2:30 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Shields told Tweed that the moment for his removal had arrived. Tweed bowed, said "Very well," and looked around to the members of his family, with all of whom he shook hands. He embraced his wife and daughters, who left and were driven away in their carriage. A crowd followed them for a few blocks and then returned. By this time all the preparations for Tweed's removal had been completed. The main entrance to the prison in Franklin street was crowded with men anxiously waiting for Tweed to leave.

It was at once evident that the Sheriff designed to remove Tweed from the prison as rapidly as possible. Tweed's private carriage was driven round to the Leonard street entrance, and then quietly taken to the main entrance on Centre street. While this was going on the crowd around the Franklin street entrance were deceived by the Tombs officials saying, "Stand back, gentlemen. You must stand back." Every one, except a few reporters who had received information regarding the matter, thought that Tweed would be taken out by the Franklin street entrance. But at 2:40 o'clock, the prisoner, in custody of Deputy Sheriffs Shields and Cahill, left his cell and passed into the Court of Special Sessions, and out into Centre street by the main entrance to the Tombs. As soon as his face was seen by the few persons in front, the cry went out, "Here's Tweed," and before he descended the steps the sidewalk was filled by an eager and pressing crowd. In advance were Deputy Sheriff Cahill and S. Foster Dewey, Tweed's Secretary; behind them came Tweed, the convict, and penitentiary bird. He was dressed in citizen's clothes, but they no longer seemed to fit him. He had not discarded the white tie, but the man was changed, and his clothes failed to recall a vivid remembrance of the Tweed of 1868 and 1870. His face was alternately pale and flushed, and though he tried to look unconcerned, one could see that the man felt his position terribly. By his side, and supporting him, was his son, William M. Tweed, who seemed very much affected. Behind came Deputy Sheriff Shields, Richard Tweed, J. McGinnis, Tweed's son-in-law, and some others. Tweed, his son, and Deputy Sheriffs Shields and Cahill entered the carriage, and Mr. Edelsten said to the driver: "Drive quick, John." The carriage was driven rapidly away to Twentieth street, where it arrived about 3 o'clock. Tweed, when he got out of the carriage, glanced nervously about him. The expression of his countenance and his crouching attitude sufficiently proclaimed to even the most casual observer the feelings that were uppermost in the man's mind—the desire to avoid observation, and the fear of being recognized and accosted by any friends who had known him in the days of his prosperity and power. There were, however, comparatively few persons assembled at the pier, and the convict and his keepers and companions, almost unobserved, passed quickly through the gate, which was instantly closed in the face of all other comers, and got on board the Bellevue, which, with steam up, was in waiting at the pier. The moment the party were on board the moorings of the boat were cast loose, and she steamed away for Blackwell's Island. Tweed and his friends retired to the rear part of the boat, and, seating themselves, commenced to converse in low tones. The demeanor of the prisoner at this time exhibited in a remarkable degree the nerve which his admirers have always claimed that he possessed. His countenance, though flushed, was composed, and as he joined in the conversation there was no perceptible tremor in the tones of his voice. The old jovial, hearty manner that characterized him in the days of the Tammany Ring régime was gone, but still no spectator looking at him would imagine that he was conscious that in a brief hour he would be clothed in a convict's dress, and be in the company of outcasts and the scum of society. A keen observer, however, could readily perceive, by an occasional tremor of the mouth and anxious glance of the eyes, that the wretched man, dissemble as he might, in his heart of hearts, keenly felt the horror of his miserable situation. To an intimate friend of his who accompanied him and kept with him to the last, he said: "Well, my enemies to-day have, I guess, pretty well exhausted their malice against me," adding with a faint attempt at a smile, "But perhaps I ought to be grateful to them for affording me the pleasure of a carriage ride and a sail." The principal topic of conversation that occupied the attention of the party on the short trip between the pier and the island, was the prospect of speedily obtaining a stay of proceedings, and an order for a new trial. Upon this subject they talked earnestly, and expressed the utmost confidence of a favorable issue. The shrill whistle of the steamer broke in upon the discussion, and announced to the convict that he had reached the destined place of his abode for the ensuing twelve years of his existence. At this point Tweed's courage seemed to fail him, and his bloodshot eye and furrowed face showed that he was suffering terribly. As he passed along the gangway his step was faltering, and his gait unsteady, and he kept his gaze steadily fixed upon the ground. He looked indeed like a man going to execution. The few spectators who witnessed the party coming on shore watched with eager curiosity the movements and appearance of the prisoner, and as he passed by them uttered remarks, coarse, jocular, or sympathizing, as their humor prompted. While marching from the landing to the Penitentiary, the prisoner kept whispering to his son, who, bowed down with shame and sorrow, walked by the side of his unhappy father. It is understood that the friends of the family did all in their power to persuade young Tweed not to accompany the party to the Penitentiary, but that their entreaties were unavailing, Mr. Tweed saying that he would not desert his father until the prison walls shut him out from his sight. At the entrance to the Penitentiary the counsel and his attendant company were met by Warden Liscombe and his deputy, McDonald. Deputy Sheriff Shields informed the prisoner that the hour to part was come. Tweed said simply "Very well," and immediately shook hands with his friends, bidding them farewell. Then the last bitter trial to the convict's feelings was come. With evident agitation he turned to his faithful son, and the two again and again embraced. Then Deputy Sheriff Shields formally handed over Tweed to the custody of Warden Liscombe, and the keeper McDonald taking him by the arm, conducted him along the corridor leading to the barber's shop, and in a moment he was lost to the sight of his friends. Immediately on entering the shop he was placed before the desk, when the clerk proceeded to interrogate him.

In answer to the usual questions, the prisoner gave his name as William M. Tweed, his age as fifty, his occupation a statesman, and affirmed that he had no religion. He was then asked what was the religion of his relatives, to which he replied, "the Protestant." This criminal was accordingly put down as a "Protestant." He was then weighed, and it was ascertained that his weight was 263 pounds. Afterward he was taken to the bath, as are all other criminals, and after a thorough cleansing, and the regulation shaving of the head, he was arrayed in the usual penitentiary uniform. Tweed, it is stated, brought with him letters from two New-York physicians, asserting that he was a fit subject for the hospital rather than a cell. Accordingly an examination of the prisoner was made by Dr. Alexander E. McDonald, chief of the medical staff of the island. The doctor, however, pronounced him fit for a cell, and he was accordingly at once taken to cell No. 34, second tier, which bears the usual card-board, on which are inscribed the name, age, and occupation of the prisoner as given by himself, his offense, and the sentence meted out to him.

Upon resigning charge of Tweed, Deputy Sheriff Shields proceeded to the apartment in the prison known as the reception-room, in order to obtain from the proper officer a receipt for the body of his prisoner. Young Tweed accompanied him. During the time while the receipt was being made out, the keeper, McDonald, came into the room, and addressing himself to a boy in convict costume who had charge of the clothing department, said to him roughly, "What's the matter with you to-day; you seem to be excited; can't you get me that larceny jacket," at the same time going to one of the shelve and taking down a striped flannel jacket and coarse shirt, with which he went out. The criminal's unfortunate son, as he heard the words larceny jacket used by the keeper, turned deadly pale, a tremor shook him, and he staggered against the desk upon which, with bowed head, he was leaning. Not long after this incident the announcement was made that the convict was in his cell, and one of the guards almost simultaneously declared that the boat was ready to start on her homeward trip. The deputies, accompanied by Mr. W. M. Tweed, Jr., and the representatives of the press, started for the boat, and in a few moments were steaming down the river for Pier No. 26. On landing at the pier Mr. Tweed and his friends entered the carriage in waiting for them, and were driven rapidly away.

SAINT ANDREWS' DAY.

To-day, all over the world, wherever a Scotchman has his home, the Festival of St. Andrew, Scotland's patron saint, will be celebrated. In New-York the offices of the St. Andrew Society, which embraces some 400 members, have decided that the public observance of the day be postponed until to-morrow evening, when the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary dinner will be held. A number of private celebrations will take place to-day. The Order of St. Andrew, or, The Thistle, is one of the oldest that exists. An old book on heraldry, published in Edinburgh in 1699, claims that it is the oldest order known. The tradition of the order is a very remarkable one. It is related that on the night before the battle which the Scots and Picts fought against the English, under King Athelstone, the Scottish army was very despondent, and that the Picts feared that they would not be victorious. Archvius, King of the Scots, and King Hungus, of the Picts, held a long consultation as to what they should do to revive the spirits of their followers, but they could decide upon no means of restoring confidence, and were about breaking up their council, in despair, when suddenly, through the darkness of the night, they saw a cross, the cross of St. Andrew, shining in the sky. This was accepted as a harbinger of victory, and the Scots swore, that should they defeat the English in the approaching battle they would place the cross of St. Andrew upon their banner. The next day the English army was routed with great loss, and Andrew became Scotland's patron saint. This is the legend. The recognized date of the foundation of the Order of St. Andrew is placed during the reign of Henry V. After the reformation it fell into disrepute, but was revived in 1687 by King James of Great Britain. It was re-established by Queen Anne in 1703. The star of the order is now on the left side. It consists of a cross of silver raised upon a groundwork of silver embroidery. In the centre is a thistle worked in gold upon a green background. The motto of the order is written in gold characters around the thistle. St. Andrew is also the patron saint of Russia, and his memory is held in great veneration in that country. According to tradition, he introduced and was the first preacher of the Gospel in the empire. The Order of St. Andrew is the highest in the country. It was founded by Peter the Great, in 1698, and is only conferred upon members of the imperial family, Princes, and the General in Chief of the army. The badge of the order has, on the obverse, a St. Andrew's cross, enameled in blue, and a figure of the saint surmounted by a crown. In the four corners are the letters S. A. P. R. On the reverse is a spread eagle and a Russian inscription, which means: "For St. Andrew, Religion, and Loyalty."

THE CASE OF BISHOP CUMMINS.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of certain of the Protestant Episcopal Bishops of the dioceses in this immediate vicinity was held in the vestry-room of Grace Church to take into consideration the matter of the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins from the Episcopal Church. The Bishops participating were summoned by telegraph, as the emergency was deemed serious. The deliberations of the meeting were conducted in secrecy, but it is understood that the prelates summoned to the conference by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the presiding Bishop by right of seniority of office, were Bishop Potter, of New-York; Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island; Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey; and Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania. The main question to be brought up was that of the formal deposition of Bishop Cummins, who, until such action is taken, is *de jure* a Bishop still, and qualified to consecrate other Bishops. It is said that there is a feeling among certain of the Bishops in favor of deposing Dr. Cummins without according him the six months' notice which the canon requires, trusting that the House of Bishops at the next general convention will justify this action. The church generally will await with keen interest the results of this day's deliberation.

Bishop Cummins has addressed a letter to numerous clergymen, which concludes as follows:

On Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1873, a meeting will be held in Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, in the City of New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., to organize an Episcopal Church on the basis of the Prayer Book of 1785, a basis broad enough to embrace all who hold the "faith once delivered to the saints," as that faith is maintained by the Reformed Churches of Christendom, with no exclusive and unchurching dogmas toward Christian brethren who differ from them in their views of polity and church order.

This meeting you are cordially and affectionately invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to organize, and not discuss the expediency of organizing. The verbatim reprint of the Prayer Book of 1785 is in press, and will be issued during the month of December.

May the Lord guide you and us by His Holy Spirit.

GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by his department during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday): For Croton water rent and penalties, $14,069 06; for tapping Croton pipes, $118 50; for vault permits, $4,700 12; for sewer permits, $290; for sewer pipe sold to contractors, $5,468 08. Total, $24,645 76.

The Commissioner has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Regulating, grading, &c., Gansevoort street, from West street to North River	$2,535 90
Regulating, grading, &c., Eighty-second street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue	3,274 79
Paving Fifty-sixth street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue	3,630 30
Sewer in Sixth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branches	26,051 95
Flagging in Fifty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues	620 86
Fencing vacant lots north side of Fifty-seventh street, 250 feet east of Ninth avenue	59 89
Fencing vacant lots north side of Sixty-first street, between Second and Third avenues	110 3
Fencing vacant lots north side of Fifty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues	47 44
Total	$36,331 45

FINDING OF AN INDIAN CHIEF'S COSTUME.

On Friday morning, as Officer Korzelius, of the Police Department on Jersey City Heights, was patroling his beat on Charles street, near Grand avenue, on the west slope of Bergen Hill, he found a leather valise. Upon taking it to the Substation in Old Washington Village, the valise was found to contain a most magnificent and costly costume of an Indian Chief. It consisted of a head-dress, composed of ostrich and other feathers; Indian tanned buckskin shirt, elaborately trimmed; leggins and elaborately-wrought wampum belt, and also a tomahawk and other warlike implements. There were in the valice a few hundred circulars with blank date, giving notice that the "Prince Gordil-lo's would lecture, subject—"The Savages," and there were also packages of a few hundred admission tickets. The Police are puzzled. Capt. Glenny, of the Third Precinct, has the Indian costume in his charge.

ANOTHER JUROR SENT TO PRISON.

Robert Porter, one of the Stokes jury, who was arraigned in the Oyer and Terminer for a criminal contempt, for leaving the Astor House with an officer without leave of the court, yesterday withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty, whereupon, Judge Davis sentenced him to two months' imprisonment and $100 fine. Thomas Casey, alias Brennan, one of the witnesses in the same case, was brought up on habeas corpus and no one appearing for him, was remanded to the Penitentiary to serve out his term, which was incomplete at the time he was called upon to testify.

PRISONERS IN THE TOMBS.

On Friday evening last there were confined in the Tombs 445 prisoners, ninety of which were females. Never in the past have there been so many prisoners in the City Prison at one time.

THE ARMY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE ESTIMATES FOR MILITARY PURPOSES—A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE EXPENDITURES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The annual report of the Secretary of War shows that the estimates for military purposes for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $33,826,378 78. The estimates for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1875, are $34,440,722 80, the excess of the next year over the current one being $584,344 11. The appropriation for military purposes for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $32,917,971 37. It has been the custom of Congress from time to time to reduce the estimates of the department. He has endeavored, aided by the officers of the department and of the army, to keep the expenditures within the limit prescribed by Congress; but experience has shown that the amounts previously asked for based on data carefully prepared by chiefs of bureaus, after ample consideration, were necessary for the management of the department. In addition to the usual estimates already made, the following are submitted for such action as Congress may deem proper to take:

Armament of forts	$1,449,550
Estimates for engineer purposes	20,459,396

It will be observed that among the estimates for the War Department for the next, as well as the preceding years, many appropriations are asked for which should not be classed under those for the support of the army proper; for instance, those for the observation and report of storms; the Freedmen's Hospital; the settlement of claims for horses lost in the military service; the collection and payment of bounty to colored soldiers; military telegraph lines in different parts of the country; refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers; signal stations at light-houses; arming and equipping the militia, and numerous other subjects of like character demand expenditures which cannot legitimately be charged as being for the current uses of the military establishment.

A critical examination of the expenditures, some of them authorized by Congress without any recommendations on the part of this department, will show that the total expenditures are largely in excess of the amounts absolutely necessary for the actual requirements of the army itself. The act of March 3, 1873, for the establishment of a military prison, made no appropriation to meet any of the expenses necessary to carry it into effect. In order, however, that no time might be lost, a preliminary board, composed only of army officers, was constituted to collect information and material for commencing more definite labor upon a plan, so soon as Congress should appropriate means. This board, in its investigations, has succeeded in doing even more than was anticipated, and fortunately two gentlemen from civil life who have devoted much time and zealous study to the subject of reformatory prison discipline, have been found willing to give a share of their time gratuitously until appropriation shall be made to the work of preparing a plan and regulations for a military prison. This has enabled me to carry out the provisions of the second section of the act by appointing the board therein prescribed. Their report will form the subject of a future special communication to Congress.

FIELD MUSICIANS.

He recommends that better facilities to obtain field musicians be afforded by the passage of an act authorizing the enlistment of boys not under twelve years of age, with the consent of their parents or guardians, and says: It is unnecessary to allude to notorious cases of efficient service by music boys, even on the field of battle, to illustrate their perfect competency for all duties required of musicians. While they make the best musicians, they generally at a more advanced age have become most valuable non-commissioned officers as the fruit of their early training. This plan has, too, the merit of being a most useful charity, for it would provide for many sons of old soldiers, living and dead, who now are without aim or object in life, and in danger of becoming worthless men, but who, if enlisted, would have the benefit not only of tuition in music, but also in the useful, common branches of education taught at the depot school. The subject of discharge of minors, who have enlisted in the army has ever been a perplexing one. The most stringent prohibitions have been laid upon recruiting officers, and whenever a minor has passed from the rendezvous to the depot, and is there detected by the Examining Board, he is sure to be at once discharged. In spite of every precaution a large number of young men, minors in the eye of the law, but actually men, who have been practically their own masters for a considerable time, do pass themselves as of full age, freely take the oath to that effect as embodied in the contract of enlistment, and are transported, at considerable expense, to regiments. Here, on the least dissatisfaction, or after the commission of some crime involving punishment, they forthwith write to their parents, who have hitherto, perhaps, bestowed but little care upon them, and a moving appeal is made to the department for their discharge. Since the passage of the act of May 15, 1872, the department has judged that it had no discretion left, and when the proof of minority is clear, and the consent of the parent or guardian has not been obtained, a discharge is invariably given. Since the passage of the act referred to, and up to June 30, 1873, 296 applications for discharge from this cause have been received. Great expense to the Government as well as frequent evasion of punishment and the consequent disorganization of necessary military discipline are thereby caused. Nor is the ostensible object of the parents, to recover the child, effected, because the latter is discharged hundred of miles from home, and even if disposed to return, which is seldom the case, has not the pecuniary means. He suggests that some action be taken toward the passage of a positive law to punish recruits who have deceived recruiting officers by falsely swearing to their age or physical condition, and says: "In my judgment he should be immediately turned over to a proper tribunal, and the United States law officer in whose district a recruit may have committed an offense, should be required to prosecute him for the false oath he has taken, and for the great expense he has given the Government."

ARMY OFFICERS INFLUENCING LEGISLATION.

The practice which prevailed to a considerable extent of army officers visiting the seat of government during the session of Congress, attempting to influence legislation by interviewing members of Congress and presenting business which should only be brought to their attention through the head of the Executive Department, became such a serious evil that on March 15, 1873, he caused an order to be issued directing that no officer, either active or retired, shall, directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest, or recommend action by members of Congress, for or against military affairs. The necessity for this order was apparent. Members of Congress have frequently brought the subject to his attention, and have made complaint, very justly, of the persistent efforts made with them personally to influence their views on legislation. The order, as it itself says, is not intended to preclude officers from illustrating or expounding a measure before Congress, which may have received favor or sanction of the President, the Secretary of War, or the General of the Army. The experience of officers when so used is, and will be viewed as valuable, but it was and is intended to restrain officers from urging their views in an improper manner upon members of Congress, and in consuming the time of those intrusted with the necessary legislation of the Government. That order will be enforced so far as it lies within my power and authority to accomplish it.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

He next refers to his tour of inspection through the Department of Texas, in company with Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, last Spring, and speaks in high terms of the efficiency and good conduct of the troops there stationed. At several of these posts, where both white and colored soldiers were stationed, the general good conduct and fine military appearance of all the troops composing the garrisons, were prominent to a marked degree. In section 24 of the act of July 15, 1870, the pay of officers of the army was established and provision was made that the sums therein specified should be in full of all commutation of fuel, forage, servant hire and clothing, longevity rations, and all allowances of every name and nature whatever, and should be paid monthly by the paymaster. Further legislation is necessary to define the scope of this provision whether it is intended to include certain things, such as transportation in kind of officers' servants and transportation of officers' horses and baggage, authorized in the regulations before its passage, but not held to be emoluments; or does it have reference simply to money allowances then received by officers of the army.

During the past year the five Inspectors General of the army have made careful and thorough inspections in the Department of the South, Texas, Missouri, Gulf, Arizona, Dakota, and Columbia, excepting Alaska. In the Departments of Arizona, Texas, Dakota, and Columbia, a thorough examination was made into the condition of the personnel and material of the army at all the remote and widely dispersed posts, stations, and depots within the limit of those departments, with the exception of Alaska, embracing 117 military posts, garrisoned by eighteen regiments of infantry, seventeen companies of artillery, and eight regiments of cavalry. Scrutinizing examinations have been made by the Inspector General of the accounts of all the officers who have made important disbursements of public money during the year. The funds received and expended by them, with the balances reported due the United States, have been carefully verified by official statements received from the Treasury Department and depositories, and under this system it is hardly possible that a defalcation or fraud on the part of disbursing officers of this Department can escape timely detection.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Since the close of the war, in the Quartermaster's Department much time and labor have been bestowed upon the examination and settlement of the accounts of officers for disbursements made during the rebellion and since its close. Most of these accounts have been adjusted, and the accounts of disbursing officers of that department are now examined promptly as received. Within the past two years he has caused forms and methods of business in this department to be simplified to the advantage of the service, and the relief of the officers. Much difficulty is experienced in keeping the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department within the amounts appropriated by Congress; and so apparent was it during the past fiscal year that the appropriations for barracks and quarters would not admit of any expenditure from that appropriation beyond the payment of rents of offices and hire of quarters for troops; that it was found necessary early in Spring to entirely arrest any work upon repair and construction of barracks and quarters. Notwithstanding this necessary and sharp measure, which involved much inconvenience to troops crowded into buildings much in need of repairs, or cantoned in tents or huts too much exposed to the inclemency of the weather, the liabilities have, to a small amount, exceeded the sum appropriated. The Secretary recommends that an allowance of ten dollars per month be made to lieutenants of line detailed as acting assistant quartermasters.

RAILROAD MATERIAL UNPAID FOR.

Of the fifty railroads at the close of the war, under Executive orders, purchased from this department, railroad material to the appraised value of over $7,500,000, thirty of them have paid their debts in full. The remaining twenty are still in our debt to the amount of $4,658,924 07. The total amount collected from these sales, with interest and expenses, has thus far been $5,116,605 53.

He recommended the passage of a law which will enable the department to collect from the Post Office Department the postal earnings of several of these delinquent roads. The bonds of the roads, given at the time of the purchase, pledge them to use these earnings in liquidation of their debts, but they refuse or persistently neglect to give the Postmaster General necessary formal orders to turn over the funds to this department. He also recommends an appropriation to continue the present experiment of the artesian well at Fort D. A. Russell, believing a series of flowing wells to the people of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Dakota will be of importance upon the development of their material interests.

In regard to headstones for soldiers' graves in the national cemeteries, he states that contracts have been awarded. Particular care has been taken to have these headstones permanent when once erected. The entire cost of these slabs and blocks, under the contract as awarded, should they be entered into by the successful bidders, will amount to $770,045 48. He recommends that the $100,000 appropriated by Congress for the erection of a depot at San Antonio be used to purchase or erect such posts in Texas as may be found to be actually needed, there being no necessity to erect a depot at that point.

He also recommends an act to be passed authorizing the issue of tobacco to the enlisted men of the army as a component part of the army rations, as near as may be in amount to that authorized to be sold to them.

The recommendation made in former years is renewed, that the catalogue and tables of the anatomical section of the army medical museum be published in a style similar to Martan's *Orania Americana*. A bill for this purpose passed one House of Congress during the last session, but failed to become a law.

The Secretary thinks that it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the service that the medical corps be opened to appointment and promotion.

Allusion is made to the recommendation to the Paymaster General for legislation providing for an increase of the present force of paymasters. There are now but forty-four in the service. The Paymaster General recommends the number to be fixed by law at fifty-two, and that promotions and new appointments be allowed.

THE DEFENSIVE WORKS OF OUR COASTS.

The Corps of Engineers have been actively engaged on the defensive works of our coasts, upon harbor and river improvements, and the surveys for them and for the protection of the navigable waters of the United States against deterioration, whether from bridging or other causes, upon the geodetic and hydrographic survey of the lakes, upon surveys for the defenses of the coasts, upon military surveys and reconnoissances in the interior, upon geographical and geological explorations, upon public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, upon the construction of light-houses, and upon the demarkation of the boundary between the United States and Great Britain.

The works projected and approved for the modification and strengthening of our sea.coast defenses and fortifications have been advanced with a rapidity consistent with economy and efficiency, and the works for our principal harbors now contain quite a number of platforms ready for their armaments of guns of the largest calibre. Heavy guns, mounted in covered positions along the shores of the inlets to our harbors, must always be the basis of any successful defense, and works projected and in course of construction should be prosecuted to completion and be suitably armed.

With the small appropriations granted for the trials of torpedoes, investigations on this subject have been continued to the benefit of our system of submarine mines. This accessory for the defense of our harbors in recent years has developed into one of great importance among maritime powers; and to investigate recent electrical methods and systems of torpedoes, as well as to procure certain materials, two officers were sent during the Summer to Europe. The results of their mission are a collection of valuable information on this subject, and a saving of expenditure to the Government.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The river and harbor improvements, mentioned in the last annual report, have been continued, and the works and surveys connected therewith have been carried on during the past year with vigor. Section 3 of the River and Harbor act, of March 3, 1873, directed that a report be made upon the practicability of bridging the channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, without material injury to the interests of navigation, and upon the number and character of vessels navigating that channel. The subject has been committed to a board of experienced engineer officers, who are now engaged upon it. It is expected that their report will be received during the early part of the session of Congress. In carrying out the provisions of recent acts of Congress, authorizing the construction of bridges, my attention has been called to the fact that certain bridges have been built, and that one is now being constructed across the navigable waters of the United States, without any authority of law, and that one of these parties is now constructing a bridge under authority claimed to be derived from acts granting the right of way for railroads through public lands, and granting lands to aid in construction of a road chartered by State authority. In view of the provisions of more recent acts of Congress, requiring the Secretary of War to maintain a supervision over the location and construction of bridges crossing navigable waters of the United States in order that the interests of navigation shall be protected, he feels it his duty to invite the attention of Congress to this subject and to suggest such general legislation as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of the great natural channel of commerce.

In this connection the Secretary recommends that the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River, at Little Rock, Ark., approved May 31, 1872, be repealed, for the reason that a bridge constructed in compliance with its terms, would materially obstruct and impair the navigation of the river.

The survey of the lakes has been continued with success during the season.

The survey of Lake Michigan has been pushed forward nearly to completion, and that of the St. Lawrence River has been extended nearly to Lake Ontario. Other portions of the survey are in satisfactory progress.

IRRIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The commission appointed by the President to examine and report upon a system of irrigation in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys in California met and organized in San Francisco in May, and proceeded at once to examine the valleys in question, and the streams emptying into them. At the end of June they had made satisfactory progress. They are still engaged in the collection of information to enable them to render a full report upon the subject of their investigation.

Referring to the report of the Chief of Ordnance, calling attention to the arguments favoring a repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the Ordnance Corps, the Secretary says:

Their claims to promotion appeal strongly to the attention of Congress. A board of experienced officers, of which Gen. A. H. Terry was President, was convened in September, 1872, for the selection of a breech-loading system for the muskets and carbines of the military service. After an exhaustive trial of all the systems presented, the board selected the Springfield breech-loading system as the one of all those brought before it, which is best calculated to meet the demands of our military service. The report of the board was approved, and the Springfield system of breech-loader will henceforth be used for muskets and carbines of the army. At the same time the calibre of all small arms for the service—rifles, carbines, and revolvers—has been fixed at 45-100 of an inch. It is now a question of grave importance whether new arms of the accepted system shall not be made at once in sufficient quantities for a reserve supply in case of war, and to this end an appropriation of $500,000 has been asked for the next fiscal year for the manufacture, together with the materials now on hand, of about 35,000 arms.

THE MILITIA APPROPRIATION.

The annual appropriation of $200,000 for arming and equipping the militia, an amount fixed by Congress during the early part of the century, is now found inadequate, by reason of the great increase of the population, to supply the wants of the whole body of the militia; and it is, therefore, recommended that the appropriation for that purpose be increased in a manner proportioned to the increase of the population since the passage of the act of 1808, providing for the distribution of arms to the Militia of the country. He feels great hesitation in recommending increased appropriations at this time, but he deems it his duty to say that the armament of our sea-coast defenses, which involves the question of the defense of our principal sea-board cities from attack in case of war with a naval power, is a subject demanding the earnest attention of Congress. The principal cities on our coast are in a very defenseless state, and the tedious and costly work of preparation cannot be commenced on the breaking out of a war with the hope of accomplishing any adequate result. The work must be done in time of peace, without waiting for an uncertain period in search after perfection in gun construction. The importance of this subject increases with the earnest and combined efforts on the part of all nations to supply their forts with the most improved armament, and should war find this country without a proper defense against the iron-clads and their great guns, the responsibility cannot rest upon this department, as the importance of this subject has often been brought to the attention of Congress. An appropriation of $1,449,532 is estimated for by the Chief of Ordnance for the next fiscal year for the purchase of smooth-bore guns and for carriages, which sum will provide for one-sixth only of the guns and carriages that will be required for the fortifications which will be ready by the 30th of June, 1874. This amount is not embraced in the regular estimates of appropriation for the army, but it is a subject of great importance, and the question of this appropriation is respectfully submitted.

HEAVY RIFLED GUNS.

The heavy rifled guns selected for fabrication and test under the act approved June 6, 1872, are now in progress of manufacture, and will be completed during the Winter. Valuable information and experience are to be gathered in the trial of these guns, the result most probably leading to the early adoption of an effective rifle, of suitable calibre, for the service, and, in this connection, I would recommend the purchase of a suitable proving ground for the proper trial of these experimental heavy guns.

The cheapness of cast-iron, and the marked progress attained in the manufacture of gunpowder in the past year, induce a recommendation that an appropriation of $75,000 be granted, to be applied in the fabrication and trial of 12-inch cast-iron rifled cannon, that the capabilities of the metal for rifle constructions of large calibre may be put to the fullest test, in the hope that its practical utilization for this purpose may be conclusively assured or denied. The powder in the hands of the department is, on account of the want of proper storage, concentrated in a large part in the magazines of our sea-coast fortifications, where, under the searching influence of the salt air, it is rapidly undergoing deterioration. For its better preservation a large depot should be established in some region where neither public nor private interests would be endangered by its proximity, and an appropriation of $100,000 is recommended for the purchase of a suitable site and commencement of magazines. The abolition of some of the smaller arsenals, and the application of the proceeds of their sale to the erection of a large arsenal of construction on the Atlantic coast is again urged on strong economical grounds, and it is recommended that a law be passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to make a sale of any of the smaller arsenals at such times as would be most advantageous to the Government, and to apply the proceeds as suggested.

PATENT RIGHTS.

The department feels much embarrassment arising from conflicting claims founded on alleged infringements of patent rights in the construction of breech-loading guns at the national armory. The officers of the Ordnance Corps, in the execution of their official duties, are seriously annoyed by private actions for damages instituted by persons claiming to hold valid patents, which have been infringed in the productions of the Government Armory, and some legislation seems to be required to enable the department to dispose of the claims.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Systematic and continuous instruction of the army in military signaling and telegraphy has continued during the past year at the School of Instruction Department at Fort Whipple, Va., and in the Department of the Missouri, and the special attention of the most powerful foreign Governments has been directed to these branches of military science, and they have taken pains to procure minute details of our equipment and apparatus.

Recruiting for the signal service has been successfully conducted, the standard of acquirement being maintained by the special examination of those enlisted. The whole number of stations from which regular meteoric reports are now received is 92, of which 78 are in the United States, 11 in Canada, and 3 in the West Indies. The regular telegraphic reports from Havana began on Aug. 6, from Kingston, Jamaica, on Sept. 13, and from Santiago de Cuba on Sept. 29. Three other points in Porto Rico, Guadeloupe, and Barbados will be equipped as soon as observers can be designated. It is a matter of regret that there is no international arrangement with the authorities of any of those islands, nor is there at present any return of weather telegrams provided for or officially requested. Steps are in contemplation by which it is hoped the necessary arrangements will be effected. A plan has been adopted whereby a synopsis of the reports and the probabilities have been forwarded to many points in the interior not reached by telegraph, and this plan has given satisfaction to the farming and interior population. There are nineteen special river stations from which reports of the depths of water in the principal rivers of the United States are daily made by telegraph at particular seasons during which danger from freshet may be anticipated. River reports are also made from twenty of the regular stations. These data are widely published and distributed along the line of the rivers, and contribute to the convenience and safety of the river commerce by the constant and accurate knowledge given of the depth of water in the channels. The benefits resulting from these reports now in the second year of their issue, have been fully acknowledged by the various interests they have advanced. The total number of special river bulletins issued has been 23,210. Eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-two printed copies of the weather report are displayed daily. The ascertained comparative accuracy of deductions from reports styled "probabilities" has been more clearly presented in this than in preceding years. The percentage of verification has been mathematically computed for each of the geographical districts mentioned in the reports. The department acknowledges, as in previous years, the general support of the popular opinion of scientific men and of the press in its efforts successfully to carry on this work. Errors have occurred, but it has been generally recognized as inevitable that some must occur in the present condition of science. The great utility of the work is no longer doubted. It has achieved results the promise of which a few years ago could hardly be hoped for. It is mentioned in connection with this subject that arrangements have been made with the meteorological offices of Russia, England, and Turkey, to commence Jan. 1, 1874, an exchange with the United States of the daily reports taken simultaneously at the different stations throughout the great extent of the Russian and Turkish Empires, the British Islands, and the United States. The co-operation of the systems of other nations is expected.

THE CORPS OF CADETS.

His annual inspection of the affairs of the Military Academy and corps of cadets in June last, disclosed a very creditable state of discipline and an attention to study very commendable in the cadets.

The Secretary recommends, as there is no Assistant Secretary for the War Department, the passage of a law which will permit the Secretary of War to authorize the chief clerk, in case of illness or other temporary absence of the head of the department, to sign requisitions and other papers deemed necessary for immediate signature.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REBELLION.

In conclusion, he refers to the fact that, by joint resolution of Congress, the Secretary of War was required to appoint a competent person to arrange and prepare for publication, official documents relating to the rebellion and operations of the army during the war, and to submit a plan of said publication, and estimates of the cost thereof to Congress at their next session. A person was appointed to assume this work who was to receive a compensation of $2,500 per annum. Although the appointment was made at that time, no acceptance was filed and no action was taken toward the arrangement and publication of the records. As the appointment under previous legislation cannot now be made, for the reason that the act prescribed that the payments should cease in two years after its passage, this legislation should be revived, and the Secretary of War authorized to make the appointment. This is a great national work of much historical value, and constant daily observation and experience render it evident that early steps should be taken to collect and prepare these vast and important materials for publication.

FIRES IN THE CITY.

Yesterday evening Officer Kelly, of the Fourth Precinct, discovered that the boat-building establishment, No. 159 South street, was on fire. The building, which is a five-story one, is wholly occupied by Ingersoll. The fire began among the drying apparatus in the rear of the first floor. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents the fire spread rapidly through the building, and a second alarm was sent out by Chief Bates. The fire, however, obtained a complete mastery of the building, and totally destroyed it and its contents. The building is damaged $15,000. Mr. Ingersoll loses, on stock and machinery, about $32,000. Owing to Mr. Ingersoll's absence from the City, it was impossible to learn the amount and character of insurance on the building or stock last night... About the same hour a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building, No. 122 Chambers street, occupied by August Selber, manufacturer of hoop-skirts. Damage to stock $1,500. H. A. Seaman & Bro., importers of hardware, on the second floor, lost $1,500 on stock. Fuller & Brother, hardware merchants, on the first floor, lost $800 on stock. The building was damaged $500.

SHARKEY'S CLOTHES.

A suit of female wearing apparel was found in some woods in Bayonne, N. J., on Friday, and taken to the Police Station yesterday, which answers the description of those worn by Sharkey in his escape from the Tombs.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union square) has received *Macmillan's Magazine*, *Belgravia*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, and the *Ladies' Journal* for November. The latest foreign and domestic magazines are always to be found on Mr. Brentano's well-filled counters.

It is not just the thing to ask people to die, as you would ask them to get married, because everything is cheap; but if they are going to, or have done so already, it is just as well to know that mourning of the very best quality can just now be purchased at very low prices. Moreover, many ladies wear black who are not in mourning, and these, also, we recommend to go to head-quarters—that is, JACKSON'S mourning goods store—for black dress fabrics. Crape is almost the only distinctive mourning fabric now in use; cashmere has superseded bombazine; and cashmere is as much worn out of as in mourning. The point, however, is this, that

MR. JACKSON, No. 729 Broadway,

is selling fine all-wool cashmeres over a yard wide at ninety cents and a dollar per yard, and Tamise and Biarrits cord at about half their former price. These goods are not old stock; they are fresh and warranted. Alpacas, also, of an excellent quality, are offered for thirty-seven and a half cents per yard—really less than they could have been bought for in gold before the war.

Such inducements as these can of course only last a very short time. Black goods and all fabrics for which there is a steady demand are on the rise, stocks in the importers' hands being very light. In the auction-room they have risen twelve cents upon the yard within a week.—*Daily Graphic.—Advertisement.*

The Grandest Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator Ever Discovered.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is the grandest and most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator on earth, and an immediate cure for general debility, loss of nervous power and energy, nervousness, and weakness of every description. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Call or send for circular. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John st., New York.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

THE BEST "ELASTIC TRUSS," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, New-York, for $3.—*Advertisement.*

Lace Curtains from auction, twenty-five per cent. under cost of importation. G. L. KELTY & Co., No. 724 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A LUXURY to have teeth drawn as COLTON draws them at the Cooper Institute. A fact.—*Advertisement.*

To Make the Hair Grow,
USE BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system: gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Furs Re-Lined, Cleaned, and Altered at SHAYNE'S FUR MANUFACTORY, Broadway and 10th st., (opposite Stewart's.)

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

ARMENT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, Mrs. MARY A. ARMENT, daughter of the late Benjamin Gilmore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 1 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, corner of South 5th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

BRANDEGEE.—At Hartford, Conn., Nov. 29, LEWIS C. BRANDEGEE.

Funeral at Trinity College Chapel Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Members of the Epsilon Chapter of the Fraternity of Delta Psi and of the other chapters of the order are invited to be present. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 7:08 P. M. Sunday.

DOWNER.—On Saturday morning, 29th November, at the residence of his sister-in-law, A. C. Plympton, No. 29 East 48th st., after a lingering illness, CHARLES DOWNER, late of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery, Philadelphia, for interment.

FREELAND.—On Friday, Nov. 28, JOHN M. FREELAND, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 223 West 11th st., on Monday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock.

HUNT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, 1873, RICHARD G. HUNT, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 328 East 57th st., Sunday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ISAACS.—Suddenly, in this City, on Friday, Nov. 28, JONAS ISAACS, aged 63.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 343 West 14th st.

☞ Louisville and California papers please copy.

LITCHFIELD.—On Friday evening, 28th inst., after a lingering illness, Elisha C. Litchfield, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, E. B. Oakley, No. 29 East 39th st., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cazenovia for interment.

MEEKER.—At Newark, N. J., Thursday morning, Nov. 27, MARY C., widow of the late John Meeker, in the 75th year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended on Monday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Marcus Sayre, No. 49 Fulton st., Newark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART NOTICE.

Calame. A. Achenbach. Boulanger. Zamacois. Beranger. Willems. Chavet. Landelle. Fortuny. Meyer of Bremen. Chaplin. Ziem. Boutibonne. Bakalowicz. Bouguereau. Brillouin. Troyon. Carl Muller. Daubigny. De Jonghe. Giacometti. Diaz. Escosura.

Grand Exhibition of Fine Modern Paintings at the Leavitt Art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway, free to the public. More than 250 Paintings, representing all the celebrated Schools, belonging to Charles F. Haseltine, Esq., to be sold by Auction on the evenings of Dec. 2, 3, and 4, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

WHERE TO GET THE NEW STREET LAMPS.

The "Boulevard" Street and Park Lamps, after careful trial, adopted by the City of New-York, and since then generally adopted by the cities in all the States, may now be had in either of the three styles from J. W. Bartlett, at the general office, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York. "I have not seen anything to equal them, either in this country or Europe."—Chas. Roome, President Manhattan Gas-light Company. "I consider them the best I have ever seen."—H. P. McGown, President Harlem Gas-light Company.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

Parlor, library, chamber, and dining furniture at very low prices, at the old-established stores, No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, New-York. WM. H. LEE.

MANUFACTURED AND MINERAL SPRING WATER have been such total failures until the discovery of the WONDERFUL BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING, that the poor sufferers with diseases their physicians acknowledge they are unable to cure, are frequently too discouraged and suspicious to obtain this almost miraculous specific. To save as many as possible from a premature grave, Dr. A. H. HEATH has printed thousands of pamphlets, with letters and names from the cured, and published as many more as would consent to have their names made public, which are not a tithe of those restored. Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKY.—"THE OLD Maize," (redistilled in vacuo at 85° Fahrenheit,) a perfectly pure medicinal stimulant. Medal and diploma awarded by American Institute, indorsed by medical faculty. Can be obtained of A. M. CONKLIN, druggist, corner Broadway, 34th st. and 6th av., or at depot, No. 641 Hudson st. Orders by letter or postal card delivered free in City.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S
NARRATIVE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS,
DIRECTED BY HIM DURING THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

This work is the first authentic contribution, from a Southern military source, of material for the future historian, and is written in the terse, incisive, and vivid style for which its eminent author is so justly renowned.

The correspondence between Gen. Johnston and the late Confederate Government lifts the curtain on much that perplexed the understanding of people North and South during the progress of the struggle.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1873.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 549 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: I have your favor of the 30th, repeating what you said to me in person yesterday, that you have for publication the manuscript of Gen. Johnston's "Narrative of the Military Operations directed by him during the Late War Between the States."

Without the least hesitation I advise its immediate publication, for I believe it will have a most extensive sale at the North, as well as South, and even in Europe. Don't wait for the slow process of getting subscriptions. I know plenty of men who would buy the book instantly, who would not subscribe.

Gen. Johnston is most favorably known in the military world, and is regarded by many as the most skillful General on the Southern side. He is also ready with his pen, and whatever he records will receive the closest attention by students of the art of war on this continent, and will enter largely into the future Military History of the Civil War.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Price, in elegant cloth binding, $5; leather, $6; half Turkey morocco, $7 50.

AGENTS WANTED.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-day and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at [illegible] evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of [illegible] will be occupied until the completion of the new [illegible] nacle.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, ([illegible] free,) 23d st., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. [illegible] Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 and [illegible] P. M. In the evening lecture, in the course on "[illegible] and Servants of Christ unto Life's End." Subject—[illegible] Andrew."

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER [illegible] 10th st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—[illegible] at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers provided [illegible] seats.

RIGHT REV. DR. TOZER, LATE MIS[illegible]ary Bishop of Zanzibar, Central Africa, will [illegible] at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av., corner [illegible] this (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

ADVENT SERMONS IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH, East Twelfth st., 1873. A course of four sermons upon "The Devotion to the Most Sacred Heart of the Divine Lord," will be delivered by Very Rev. [illegible] S. Preston, on the Sunday evenings of Advent. [illegible] these evenings, Vespers will commence at 7:30 [illegible]

I.—Sunday evening, Nov. 30, "The Nature and [illegible] of the Devotion to the Sacred Heart."

II.—Sunday evening, Dec. 7, "The Fruits of [illegible] votion."

III.—Sunday evening, Dec. 14, "The Agency of [illegible] Devotion in the Work of Reparation."

IV.—Sunday evening, Dec. 21, "The Importance [illegible] this Devotion in our own Age."

Doors open at 6:30 P. M.; Vespers commence [illegible] P. M.

ADVENT SERMONS AND LECTURES.—Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., will deliver [illegible] of Advent Sermons on Sunday mornings in [illegible] the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. [illegible] st., at 11 o'clock. Subject Nov. 30—"The [illegible] Immortality." Also, a course of lectures on [illegible] evenings, on the "Place of the Bible Among [illegible] 7:30 o'clock. Subject Nov. 30—"The Origin [illegible] Bible."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. Rev. Dr. [illegible] preach. Subject—"Their Angels do Always Behold the Face of my Father." At 3:30 P. M. monthly [illegible] school service, with addresses by the Pastor, [illegible] "God's Sunday-school," and by S. H. Camp, [illegible] At 7:45 P. M. Mr. Camp will preach. Seats [illegible] in the evening.

"A GOOD TIME COMING."—BISHOP [illegible] the Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach [illegible] versity, Washington square, on Sunday at [illegible] free. Subject: "All the Children of God to be Gathered in One Church."

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, [illegible] west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at [illegible] and 3:30 P. M. Choral service by choir and [illegible] Sunday-school children, with an address. [illegible] Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at each service.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. [illegible] near 3d av., Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, D. D., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

AT THE NEW CHURCH OF THE [illegible] DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st.—The [illegible] in charge, Rev. Francis H. Stubbs, will [illegible] duties Nov. 30. Services at 10:30 A. M. and [illegible]

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST [illegible] between 5th av. and Union square.—[illegible] ble's closing lectures, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALISTS [illegible] New-York will be held in Germania Hall, [illegible] 3d av., to-day at 2:30 o'clock. All invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST [illegible] corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. [illegible] ser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and [illegible] 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Evening subject: [illegible] Business Affairs," a sermon to young men. [illegible] attendance to provide strangers with seats.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. GEO. [illegible] worth will repeat his Thanksgiving sermon [illegible] evening, at the Church of the Disciples, [illegible] corner 45th st. Morning subject: "The [illegible] of God." Sunday-school and Bible class at [illegible]

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, [illegible] 34th st.—Regular services at 10:30 A. [illegible] P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be [illegible] ing service in this church every Sunday, [illegible] 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30 [illegible] the wishes of those who find in a higher [illegible] music a help to greater devotion, the [illegible] evening service will be from the most [illegible] posers, and rendered by all the admitted [illegible] in the choir of this church, together with [illegible] ance as they may, from time to time, require.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible] tween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur [illegible] preaches Sunday morning. Subject— [illegible] Repentance, and Restoration." Evening [illegible] Prayer of the Thief, and the Answer of [illegible] tism after evening service.

CHURCH OF SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., between Broadway and [illegible] day services: 7 A. M., Holy Communion; [illegible] Morning Prayer and Litany; 10:45 A. M. [illegible] tion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Vespers [illegible] Instruction. Daily services: 7 A. M. Holy [illegible] 4:30 P. M., Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—Rev. [illegible] man will preach at the hall of the [illegible] No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday [illegible] 10:45. Subject: "The Pursuit of Happiness." [illegible] ing at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, [illegible] st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine [illegible] in the morning by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., [illegible] in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. [illegible] P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, [illegible] and 82d st.—Rev. J. W. Shackelford, [illegible] liver four sermons on the Sunday evenings [illegible] on "The Last Judgment."

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—HUGH [illegible] THOMPSON, Rector. Morning Prayer, [illegible] Prayer, (seats free), 3:30. Evening Prayer, [illegible] tor officiates at all services.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER [illegible] av. and 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers [illegible] 11 A. M. on "The Way to Perfection," [illegible] "Some Advice to Congress." Seats free [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, [illegible] st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—[illegible] Tracy, Rector.—Sunday service, 10:45 [illegible] P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.

CLOSE OF PASTORATE.—REV. [illegible] ling, D. D., will preach his closing [illegible] of the South Baptist Church, 25th st. [illegible] Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. [illegible] friends specially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, [illegible] av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland [illegible] Morning service at 11 A. M.; afternoon at [illegible]

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—[illegible] 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John [illegible] Pastor; the Bedford Street Praying Band, [illegible] wood, Leader, will conduct the prayer-meeting [illegible] of evening sermon.

FREE CHURCH GUILD WILL HOLD [illegible] public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING [illegible] St. Ann's Church, West 18th st. and 5th av. [illegible] o'clock. A sermon will be preached by [illegible] M. Peters, D. D. Business meeting immediately [illegible] ward.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French [illegible] Miel, 3:30 o'clock, Church of the Holy Saviour, [illegible] between Madison square and 4th av.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST [illegible] east of 7th av.—Rev. W. H. Pendleton will [illegible] at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Baptism at [illegible] of evening service.

"IS THIS MATERIAL EARTH TO BE destroyed by Fire?"—A lecture by Rev. [illegible] in the Church of the New Jerusalem, [illegible] corner of Clark st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn, [illegible] day evening, Nov. 30, at 7:30 o'clock. [illegible] all. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Free [illegible] in the lecture-room, open every evening [illegible] 9:30 o'clock. Swedenborgian books to [illegible] sale. All are welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—[illegible] Frothingham, preacher of the Independent [illegible] will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 [illegible] ject: "Causes of Congratulation."

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible] ner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by [illegible] 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Growth in Grace." [illegible] evening, 7:30 P. M., "Borrowing Trouble."

REV. BISHOP FOSTER, D. D., [illegible] just returned from Europe and South America, [illegible] preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st. [illegible] av., at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., [illegible] P. M.

REV. HENRY MORGAN, BY REQUEST [illegible] his audience last Sunday, will repeat his [illegible] form lecture, "Fast Young Men," 201st delivery [illegible] time in New-York, on Sunday evening at 7:30 [illegible] in Tammany Hall.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. [illegible] near 50th st.—Divine service in the [illegible] guage Sunday, at 11 o'clock. Seats free; [illegible] dially invited.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., [illegible] preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, [illegible] of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10:30 A. M.
EVENING SERVICE AT STEINWAY HALL [illegible]
Subject for evening:
"The Thraldom of Character."

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY [illegible] near Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, [illegible] tor.—The repairs having been completed, [illegible] will reopen for Divine Service on Advent Sunday, [illegible] 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE NEW ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, [illegible] lem, (127th st., near 4th av.,) will [illegible] day, Nov. 30, the first Sunday in Advent [illegible] drew's Day. Morning service at [illegible] Holy Communion. The Bishop of [illegible] preach. Children's service at 3:30 [illegible] ing service at 7:30 o'clock, with [illegible] The offerings of the congregation [illegible] both morning and evening services for the [illegible] Fund. Seats free.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st.—[illegible] ice, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach at morning and evening service. Subject for Evening—"In What Direction is the Revolution in the Protestant Episcopal Church Tending?"

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley place and West 11th st.—[illegible] T. Sabert, Rector.—Services 10:30 and 7:30 P. M. [illegible] George T. Benjamin, D. D., will preach [illegible] Seats all free.

STOCK MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

100	[illegible]	67	20	North-western Pf.	49¾
100	[illegible]	67¾	100	do.	[illegible]
400	[illegible]	67⅞	500	do.	[illegible]
100	Western Un.	67⅞	10	do.	[illegible]
600	do.	67⅝	10	Rock Island	[illegible]
900	do.	67⅝	100	do. b3.	93
800	do.	67½	300	do.	[illegible]
600	do.	67⅝	100	St. L. & I. M.	53
080	do.	67¼	600	Un. Pac. s3.	25
200	do.	67⅝	200	do.	25
300	do.	67½	1600	do.	25⅞
1200	do.	67⅞	200	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	67½	500	do.	[illegible]
400	do.	67⅜	300	do. s3.	26
200	do.	67¼	400	do.	25⅞
900	do.	67⅝	1300	do.	[illegible]
500	do.	67	100	do. b10.	26
100	do.	66⅞	1500	do.	25⅞
100	do.	67	800	do. s3.	25⅞
700	do.	67¼	500	do. s3.	25½
100	do. b3.	67⅜	2000	do.	25⅝
500	do.	67½	300	do.	25¾
700	do.	67⅝	200	do.	26
100	do.	67½	200	do.	25¾
100	do.	67½	800	do.	25½
300	do.	67	200	St. Paul	35⅞
600	N. Y. C. & H.	92	100	do. s3.	35½
200	do.	91⅞	100	do.	35½
600	do.	91⅝	200	do.	35⅞
100	do. c.	91⅝	200	do.	35½
200	do.	91½	200	do.	35¾
50	do.	91⅝	300	St. Paul Pf.	59
100	do. b3.	91⅞	400	Tol. & Wab.	47
200	do.	91⅞	400	do.	46⅝
400	do.	92	100	do.	46⅞
200	do.	91⅞	300	do.	47
500	Lake Shore	72⅞	100	do. s3.	47
800	do.	72½	400	do.	46⅝
500	do.	72⅝	400	do.	47
200	do.	72½	200	do.	46⅞
800	do.	72⅝	43	Del., Lack. & W.	95¾
500	do.	72½	400	do.	95⅛
200	do.	72⅝	200	Ohio & Miss. c.	26⅞
100	do.	72½	800	do.	26⅝
100	do.	72⅞	500	do.	26⅝
100	do.	72	200	do.	26¾
100	do. s3.	72½	100	do.	26
500	do.	72¼	100	Han. & St. J. s3.	25
100	do.	72¼	200	C., C. & I. C.	23⅞
1000	do.	72¼	100	do.	23½
100	do. b3.	72⅞	300	do.	23¾
200	do.	72⅝	100	do. b3.	23¾
100	Harlem	115½			

☞ *For Money Article see Third Page.*

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Fancher.

Christal vs. Claude; reference ordered and to take proofs.

Prophet vs. Prophet; report confirmed, and judgment of limited divorce granted, with costs to plaintiff; custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Sedgwick.

Jones vs. McDonough; motion granted on payment of costs. See memorandum.

Reynolds vs. Carlyle; motion denied.

Ritter vs. Philips. See memorandum.

Miller vs. Gibbons; order denying motion to vacate judgment.

Alexander vs. Addie; order vacating order of arrest.

Mercantile Trust Company vs. Phillips et al., Bitel vs. Bracken, Wing vs. Chase, Clements vs. Jones, Bay vs. Norton, Ritter vs. Phillips, Schwarzschild vs. Miller; orders granted.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE. Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.) School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing. Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, Mass. Winter Term Commences Dec. 3. Students can find rooms and board at Hill's Mansion House, directly opposite the institution, where they can be well accommodated; every room in the house warmed with steam and lighted with gas; not a drop of intoxicating drinks about the house. Send for catalogue. WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor Hotel.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY. E. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 728 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

FOR BOYS. MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Professor Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,257 Broadway, near 32d st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT should become book-keepers, accountants, and good writers. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery, or Broadway, corner 33d st. Twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; day and evening throughout the year.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 162 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENTY-ONE years of age, No. 117 East 36th st. IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY RECENTLY FROM ENGLAND desires occupation as resident or visiting governess; speaks French with as much fluency and correctness as English; was a resident of Paris thirteen years. Personal interviews obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED AND SKILLFUL teacher has two hours that she will devote to ladies of neglected education; reading, spelling, grammar, and letter-writing a specialty. Address DOCEO, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FREE OFFICE TO GET SERVANTS, MALE or female; German, Welsh, Swede, English, and Protestant or Catholic; no charge until suited. At the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store. Also good situations ready.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE—REMOVED FROM No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

A LADY WISHING A COMPANION OR governess will find one who desires such a position, having the best of reference, by addressing L. G., Box No. 104 Times Office, New-York.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH RELIABLE dress-maker; will go out by the day or week; dresses made over a specialty; $1 50 per day. Inquire or address No. 608 3d av., cigar store.

FAMILIES

Wishing good servants at reduced wages, can be suited at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. German, English, Scotch, Swedish, Irish, &c.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN widow lady, without incumbrance; desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house. For references call on or address Drs. Ford and Jones, No. 16 Bond st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits washing to do at home, or would go out two days in the week. Call at No. 156 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gents' washing and ironing at her own home, or would go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 286 West 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French girl, who is a very nice French seamstress, and fond of children; can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, SPEAKING French and English, as nurse and seamstress, or as young ladies' maid; is willing and obliging. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1, on Monday, at present employer's, No. 12 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON SPEAKING French and English, as nurse, or in any light capacity; would prefer to travel; not subject to sea-sickness. Address for two days, between hours of 10 and 1, at present employer's, Blanche, No. 12 West 46th st.

PARISIAN DRESS-MAKER'S FORMULA for sale at No. 49 East 14th st., third floor. Cutting and basting will be done on Saturday, 29th, free of charge. Stamping and braiding done at the shortest notice.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—FOR a respectable family. Address all the week, Dress-maker, Station D, New-York.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—(PRIVATE,) BY A COLORED MAN, who thoroughly understands the business; has good reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address for two days, Thompson, No. 227 East 20th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILL adapt himself to any kind of work; City or country; good references. Address D., Box No. 240 Times Office.

WAITER—SEAMSTRESS.—BY MAN AND wife, in a private family; man as first-class waiter, understands his duties thoroughly; wife as seamstress, or would take care of children; [illegible] willing and obliging; Protestant; [illegible] City reference. Address [illegible], Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

FOR THIS WEEK, SPECIAL AND DECIDED BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. RARE INDUCEMENTS THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT. GREAT REDUCTION IN

MILLINERY GOODS.

Finest quality FRENCH FELT BONNETS AND HATS. Reduced to 65c. and 95c.

Large assortment to select from. BLACK AND COLORED OSTRICH PLUMES, From $1 75 upward.

OSTRICH TIPS and FANCY FEATHERS. } Special bargains.

FRENCH FLOWERS. The largest and richest selection in the City, At a decided reduction from former prices.

RIBBONS.

All silk gros grain Bonnet Ribbons, all the new shades, } at 19c. yard.

SASH RIBBONS

AT ENORMOUSLY REDUCED PRICES.

WE CONTINUE TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS AT EVEN LESS THAN THE ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES OF THE PAST WEEKS, AS WE HAVE BEEN ENABLED TO PURCHASE SOME GREAT BARGAINS OF SEVERAL MANUFACTURERS AT 33 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, ALL OF WHICH WE WILL OFFER MONDAY MORNING AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON COST.

AN INSPECTION IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Paris and Berlin Made CLOAKS AND DOLMANS.

The balance of our stock of RICH CLOAKS AND DOLMANS At 25 per cent. reduction.

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, Of Black and navy blue cloth, Finest assortment, At $6, $7 25, $8, $9 50, $12 Greatly reduced prices

GLOVES.

We will display MONDAY MORNING, 400 dozen of our justly celebrated LUPIN'S KID GLOVES, in Two, three, and four buttons, in all the new shades of Resedas, Bronzes, Slates, and Browns, which we have just received per steam-ship Silesia. Every pair selected and of the finest quality.

275 DOZEN LUPIN'S TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, first quality, all newest shades, $1 per pair.

75 DOZEN LUPIN'S THREE-BUTTON KID GLOVES, in all the newest colors, $1 31 per pair.

45 DOZEN LUPIN'S FOUR-BUTTON KID GLOVES, opera colors, superb quality, $1 50 per pair.

With an immense stock of LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES in one, two, and three buttons. CHILDREN'S CLOTH GLOVES, all styles, colors, and qualities.

Ladies' and gentlemen's buckskin, calf, and doeskin Gloves, plain and lined.

Ladies' undressed Kid Gloves, in two and three buttons; reduced prices.

STERN BROS

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, they will hold THEIR 15TH GRAND EXPOSITION of

TOYS, DOLLS,

and Holiday Fancy Goods.

The establishment will be decorated throughout its whole extent with TOYS AND HOLIDAY WARES, imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO. for their

HOLIDAY TRADE.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings, the entire Premises will be

Brilliantly Illuminated,

and remain open for the reception of visitors until 9:30 P. M.

We are making a CASH DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT. on TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY GOODS, BON-BON BOXES, &c., THIS season.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT will be made to committees purchasing for SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, FAIRS, and OTHER FESTIVALS, and our prices will be found LOWER than any IMPORTING or JOBBING house in the City.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CLOTHING.

$14 95 NET. $14 95 NET.

SPECIAL SALE! SPECIAL PRICE!

CHARLES FRANCIS WITHERBEE, the only tailor that makes pantaloons a specialty, has exposed to public view over two hundred fresh styles imported trouserings; special price, $15, (lowered from $20,) with 5 per cent. off for immediate settlement.

CHARLES FRANCIS WITHERBEE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, NO. 918 BROADWAY, near 21st st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000—HALF CASH, THE OTHER HALF valuable and rapidly-rising suburban real estate, will be exchanged for gents' furnishing, fancy, and dry goods, on cash basis; no humbug. BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, No. 938 3d av.

A SITUATION WANTED—AT A FAIR SALARY, by an active, middle-aged business man, who can loan $1,000 or $2,000 at once, in any lucrative business, properly secured. Address W. P., No. 77 Cedar st., Office No. 8.

HELP WANTED.

WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. wish to engage a buyer for this department.

DRY GOODS.

M. REIMAN & CO.

GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 25 Union square, and 15th st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1873, AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS DURING THE WEEK UNTIL CLOSED OUT, CERTAIN PARTICULAR AND DESIRABLE LINES OF GOODS, (classified below,) AT PRICES OF SUCH AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER THAT WE ARE WARRANTED IN REPRESENTING TO THE PUBLIC THAT SUCH INDUCEMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN OFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

M. REIMAN & CO.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BLACK SILKS, AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

A Good Black Silk at 75 cents per yard.

Gros de Rhine, warranted to wear, at 90 cents.

Elegant Gros Grain at $1, reduced from $1 75.

Cashmere-finish Gros Grain at $1 15, and upward.

Cashmere Finish, extra heavy, $1 50, reduced from $2 50.

Extra Satin Sublime at $2 25; former price, $4 50.

Cashmere de Paris, fully worth $5, sold $2 50.

Evening Silks, new and delicate tints, in plain stripes and checks, at 75 cents, 80 cents, 90 cents, $1, $1 20, $1 37, $1 50, $1 55, $1 62, $1 69, $1 75.

M. REIMAN & CO.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Elegant double-width Poplin, 25c. per yard.

Warranted pure wool navy blue Serges, 39c.

4-4 British Dress Goods at 25c., reduced from 50c.

Warranted pure wool British Satines, 37c., formerly 85c.

All-wool Diagonals at 50c., reduced from $1.

5-4 all-wool French Merino at 50c., formerly $1 25.

Polka dot Poplin, 25c. Japanese Poplins, 15c.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL THE NEWEST CLOTH SHADES, AND GUARANTEED THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

M. REIMAN & CO.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BLACK GOODS STILL LOWER.

Lupin's celebrated Black Merinoes, 75c.; formerly $1 50.

Black Diagonals, latest Parisian novelty, at 50c.

Black Broche Satine for Polonaise, 60c., worth $1 12.

Black Satines, 50c. per yard, reduced from 75c.

5-4 Black Cashmere at 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c.

10 cases Black Alpaca, magnificent quality, 25c.

A very superior quality silk finish, 30c., 35c.

Pure Mohair, silk lustre, very wide, 48c.

A pure Mohair, worth fully 88c., sold at 50c.

M. REIMAN & CO.

AT "NEW" PRICES.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Velvets and Velveteens.

Superior 28-inch Cloaking Velvet, $4, $4 50, $4 75.

Pure Silk Cloaking Velvet, $5 per yard, formerly $8 50.

Very elegant quality, worth fully $12, sold at $8.

Finest quality at $8 50, $9, and $10, worth $14 and $16.

Best manufacture Trimming Velvets, $1 50, $1 62, $1 75.

A full variety of Black and Colored Velveteens } 50c., 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., 92c., 94c., $1.

M. REIMAN & CO.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OFFERED AS FOLLOWS:

SILK WALKING SUITS.

An elegant Silk Walking Suit, trimmed elaborate after the latest Parisian design. } at $47, $50, $55, at $60, $65, $70, at $75, $80, $85.

100 Parisian Poplin Suits, our own importation, at $25. The material in each suit cost from $30 to $50.

Beautiful Serge and Alpaca, in Black and Colored. } at $14, $16, $17, at $18, $19, $20.

Polonaises and Redingotes, the latest designs, at $10.

Elegant embroidered Dolmans at $14 and up.

Elegant English Walking Jackets at $6, $7, $8, $9.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN OPERA CLOAKING AND OPERA CLOAKS.

Velvet Cloaks fully worth $95, sold $45.

A large assortment of boys' and children's suits and jackets at less than the labor cost.

M. REIMAN & CO.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LACES! LACES! FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT. THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED.

Real black thread from one to five inches at 8c., 20c., 40c., 50c., 5.c., 60c., 80c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 37, $2 50.

Real Guipure at 8c., 10c., 20c., 30c., 37c., 45c., 48c., 50c.

REAL YAK IN NEW FALL SHADES.

POSITIVE BARGAINS. NEW DESIGNS IN ORNAMENTS, GIMP, ETC., ETC., ETC. NOTIONS, SMALL-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT "RIGHT" PRICES.

5,000 yards neck ruffling at 10c. per yard.

10,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries at 8c. and up.

Ladies' silk and velvet Neck Ruches at 69c.

250 dozen Nubias, worth fully $1, sold 60c.

Worsted leggings at 25c., 50c. Velveteen leggings, $1 25.

250 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2 95, worth $4 50.

KID GLOVES, 200 DOZ. AT 25c., WORTH $1.

500 doz. Kid Gloves, new Fall shades, at 98c. A new pair given for any that rip or tear.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT JOB IN LADIES' FINE FRENCH UNDERWEAR. Embroidered Chemises, Drawers, Gowns, Skirts, Corset-covers, &c., at prices beyond competition. 800 doz. French Corsets, fully worth $1, at 45c. An elegant embroidered Corset at $1 25. The largest variety of Corsets in the City, including Mrs. Moody's Abdominal Corsets.

M. REIMAN & CO.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Cotton Hose, formerly 35c., reduced to 25c.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose reduced 20 per cent.

Ladies' and Gent's Merino Underwear still lower.

FURS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in Furs, great variety of children's Cony Sets, rich assortment of real and imitation Seal, Alaska Sable, Squirrel, Ermine sets at less than the manufacturer's price. Real Seal Sacques, fully worth $120, sold at $68.

1,000 FELT AND FLANNEL SKIRTS AT $1 AND $1 25.

A large variety of Skating Skirts, bargains. 500 Ottoman Shawls, fully worth $4, sold at $2.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT.

THE GREAT UNION SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT, M. REIMAN & CO., 25 Union Square and 15th st.

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering extraordinary inducements in Real India Camel's Hair Shawls. Paris Broche ditto, only $5 each. Fancy Stripe ditto, all wool. Heavy and extra fine only $3 each. Ermine, Mink, and Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs, Hats, &c., &c.

Paris-made Hats and Bonnets, from Virot and others.

Millinery Articles, viz.:

French Flowers 10c. per bunch, and upward. Fancy Wings 10c. each, and upward. Ostrich Tips, black, 25c. each, and upward.

Ready-made Suits

In every variety; choice and elegant velvet and cloth Polonaise Sacques and Cloaks, very elegant. Embroideries, Laces, Trimming Laces. Infants' Apparel, Wedding Trousseau, &c.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING REAL AXMINSTER AND AUBUSSON

CARPETS,

in one piece, at nearly one half former prices.

Persian Carpets, Rugs, &c.,

of rare and curious designs and exquisite workmanship. CHOICE NOVELTIES IN PARIS QUALITY.

Moquettes, Royal Wiltons, English Velvets, Brussels, &c.

All Wool Ingrain Carpets, handsome designs, only 75 cents per yard. Mats, Rugs. English and Domestic Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have provided largely for the holidays, and will offer

At Retail

From Monday, 1st, to the end of December the largest, cheapest, and most varied collection of seasonable dry goods ever offered in this City. Every department will be newly replenished. All goods shown freely without importunity to purchase, and all articles marked in plain figures.

To insure the proper and prompt delivery of packages, they respectfully solicit a morning visit.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Extraordinary Bargains

IN THE Men's Furnishing Departments.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are offering a large assortment of

Men's Dress Shirts.

Fine Linen Bosoms and Cuffs at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 each.

A large assortment of Ties, Scarfs, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hose, and Under-wear of the Choicest Description.

Also, Robes De Chambre, Breakfast Jackets, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves, &c.

Cloths and Cassimeres in every variety, cut in quantities to suit customers.

An immense stock of Ladies' Hose and Underwear of every description at Largely Reduced Prices.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have made DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING A SPECIALTY, Which, under superior management, they are enabled to furnish, in One to Three Days, the most costly Garments, as well as those of a moderate description.

No Disappointments.

Orders for

MOURNING

always have immediate attention. Charges very moderate.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FOR 30 DAYS

WARD, DICKSON & CO.

WILL SELL AT

Reduced Prices

THEIR LARGE STOCK of NEW, RICH, FANCY GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.

CALL EARLY AND EXAMINE THE STOCK AND PRICES.

NO. 296 BROADWAY,

NO. 64 RUE SAINTONGE, PARIS.

C. M. OLNEY, IMPORTER OF FRENCH MILLINERY, offers an elegant assortment of Winter HATS at greatly reduced prices. No. 80 East 14th st.

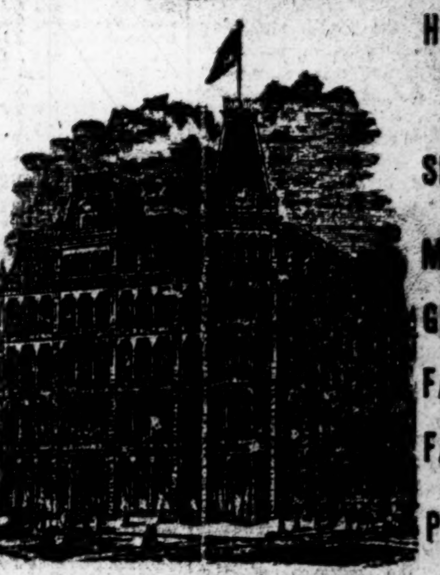
ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON. Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices. J. M. HORTON & CO. Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!



HOLIDAY GIFTS in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SUITS, FURS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY GIFTS in SEALSKIN SACQUES, MUFFS, CAPS, GLOVES, TIES, FANCY GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, in many instances LESS THAN COST of IMPORTATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST., GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

FURTHER REDUCTION

AT

Wilson & Greig's

NO. 771 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF 9TH ST.)

WILSON & GREIG will offer for the balance of the season their entire stock of

COSTUMES,

Of every description, at a further discount of

25 PER CENT.

From the already reduced prices.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

The greatest bargains ever offered, as we are determined to sell our goods in every department.

CLOAKS AND SUITS,

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,

Infants' Wardrobes,

FURS AND FUR TRIMMINGS.

On examination our Furs will be found thirty per cent. cheaper than in regular Fur stores. CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND DRESSES AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

DRESS-MAKING In all its branches.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

Announce a further reduction in their entire stock of Winter

Hosiery and Underwear

For ladies, gentlemen, misses, and children, comprising all the best fabrics of foreign and domestic manufacturers, purchased at late auction sales, and from large importing houses at an immense reduction on first cost.

They call attention to the following goods and prices: One case LADIES' MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS at 75c.

Ninety dozen LADIES' MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS, better quality, at 90c., worth $1 12.

120 dozen LADIES' MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS, extra quality at $1 10; worth $1 50.

ENGLISH MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS of the best makes, including Cartwright & Warner's celebrated brands at less than cost of importation.

Children's Underwear,

Always a specialty with this house, their stock is replete with every quality and size known to the trade and at prices which defy competition.

HOSIERY.

Children's Merino, Cashmere, Fancy Merino Stripes, and Fancy Cashmere Plaids and Stripes in very great variety.

LADIES' PLAIN and FANCY CASHMERE and MERINO HOSE, BALBRIGGAN, FLEECE-LINED AND EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH COTTON.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS, lambs' wool, scarlet, Cashmere and flannel.

137 dozen VESTS and DRAWERS, 90c. Reduced from $1 25.

The best quality TWILLED SCARLET FLANNEL, $2 25, Reduced from $3 75.

GLOVES.

The most complete assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GLOVES and MITTS they have ever offered, comprising everything in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTH, CLOTH-LINED, KID, KID-LINED, CASTOR, and CASTOR-LINED, RINGWOOD and HAND-MADE WORSTED GLOVES, and MITTS.

They have just opened a full line of HAND-MADE WORSTED GOODS, comprising BREAKFAST SHAWLS, HOODS and CARRIAGE JACKETS, LEGGINGS, BOOTEES, INFANTEES, and SHETLAND VEILS. NUBIAS, in great variety, and at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN CARPETS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT THE

POPULAR CARPET STORE,

NO. 123 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND ST.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 1, for the next thirty days, the entire stock will be sold at VERY LOW prices, to reduce the stock, previous to the annual stock taking.

Ingrain and Two-ply Carpets, 40c., 50c., 60c., and 75c.

Extra Kidderminster, 75c. to $1.

Three-plies, $1 25 to $1 50.

English Brussels, $1 upward.

Body Brussels, $1 50 to $1 75.

10,000 yards Remnants at half price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 1, and during [illegible]

For Holiday Presents, 5,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods

From $1 50 per Dress Upward.

For the convenience of customers and to facilitate sales, these goods will be exhibited on a [illegible] counter in the centre of the store.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS! IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

We will sell, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 1, [illegible] bargains in

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls.

Ever offered in this market, commencing at [illegible] filled centre square Shawls, and going upward. [illegible] Shawl in our stock will be sold at a price [illegible] 60 cents on the dollar of the market value [illegible] financial crisis.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS! PLAIN COLORED SILKS!

We will open, on MONDAY, Dec. 1, [illegible] the new colors at $1 90 and $2, purchased [illegible] during the financial depression. The [illegible] desirable goods ever offered by us.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

Every piece of goods in this department reduced [illegible] cents on the dollar. Our fine goods marked [illegible] popular prices.

To make space for Spring goods, to arrive Jan. 1, [illegible] we have marked every piece of goods in this department, without regard to color or market value, [illegible] that must secure a speedy sale.

Goods freely shown without any importunity to purchase. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 1, their entire stock of

LADIES' SUITS,

In Serge, Sateen, Alpaca, &c., at the following prices, being a reduction of 40 per cent., $8, $9, $10, $12 50, $17, $25, $30, [illegible]

New and stylish ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, in fine Beaver Cloth, at $14, $16, $18, $20, [illegible]

Cloaks and Dolmans AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ELEGANT SILK COSTUMES At an immense reduction on former prices.

LADIES' WALKING, TRAIL, AND [illegible] NIGHT-ROBES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, &c., &c.

INFANTS' GARMENTS of every description, [illegible] in outfits, at prices to suit the times.

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET, will make, on MONDAY, Dec. 1,

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF THEIR

English, French, and German Cotton Hosiery.

English Fleece-Lined and Merino Hose.

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Merino and Cashmere Hose.

LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS from $1. GENTS' SHIRTS AND DRAWERS from $1. CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS in great variety. LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK UNDER-GARMENTS at extremely low prices.

Sole Agents for the celebrated original

JOUVIN KID GLOVES.

A full assortment in all the New Cloth Shades.

AT

MEARES'.

In addition to our present very large and handsome assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS

we will, on THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 4, DAY AND EVENING, Have our first GRAND EXPOSITION AND OPENING OF

Christmas Novelties & Toys

EVERY LADY, EVERY GENTLEMAN, EVERY MISS, EVERY BOY, EVERY CHILD.

All interested in this grand preparation

FOR CHRISTMAS,

COME NEXT THURSDAY.

NO ONE OBLIGED TO BUY,

BUT EVERYBODY, YOUNG AND OLD, ARE EXPECTED TO COME AND SEE.

The great success attending our Christmas [illegible] last year, has encouraged us to make still greater efforts.

The present display will supersede the [illegible] respect, and will be the grandest and most [illegible] ever introduced in our establishment.

REMEMBER SANTA CLAUS [illegible] THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 4,

AT MEARES',

CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

GENUINE FURS.

SEAL, SABLE, MINK, CHINCHILLA, ERMINE, AND BLACK MARTEN SETS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS.
[illegible] ROBES AND TRIMMINGS.
[illegible] FUR-LINED CARRIAGE CLOAKS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

INDIA SHAWLS

[illegible] INDIA LONG SHAWLS,
From $20 and upward.
[illegible] CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS,
$35 and upward.

On MONDAY NEXT will be offered a fine assortment of

Striped Fancy Colored Silks,

AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

On MONDAY, Dec. 1, we will offer a large assortment of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, &C.

CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS.

The above, for the convenience of CUSTOMERS, will be placed on a SEPARATE COUNTER.

FURNISHING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GENTS' MORNING WRAPPERS,
GENTS' SMOKING JACKETS,
GENTS' CARDIGAN JACKETS,
GENTS' BUCKSKIN UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' EMBROIDERED SHIRT-BOSOMS,
GENTS' SILK MUFFLERS,
GENTS' NECK WEAR in all the leading styles.

Immense Reduction in Prices OF MILLINERY GOODS, AT O'NEILL'S,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th av. and 20th st.
[illegible] GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, 25c. per yard, in Nos. 9, 12, and 16, in all shades.
The above Ribbons are at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former prices, and are the finest goods imported.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 1, will offer
100 dozen of Roman Sashes, all silk, at $2; worth $3.
100 dozen of 7-inch Roman Sashes at $2 60.
Gros Grain Sash Ribbons at 80c. per yard; formerly [illegible].
FANCY SASH AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

Finest Quality of Felt Hats and Bonnets, $1.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

Black Silk Velvets,

Less than the cost to import in gold.
[illegible] pieces of Black Trimming Velvets, $1 50, worth [illegible]
[illegible] pieces of Black Trimming Velvets, from $2 to $6 per yard.
10 pieces 28-inch Mantilla Velvet at $4 95; formerly $7 50.
50 pieces Colored Velvet at $2 per yard, in all shades; worth $4 50.

Ostrich Plumes.

100 dozen Long Black Ostrich Plumes, $1 85; worth [illegible]

Willow Plumes, Fancy Feathers, Ostrich Tips.

[illegible] Ostrich Tips at 25c. each and upward.
[illegible] of real Ostrich Tips at 25c. each.

French Flowers.

An immense stock of fine French Flowers imported specially for fine City trade.

Laces

At Greatly Reduced Prices.
[illegible] Thread, Guipure, Valenciennes, and Real Point [illegible] Lace Collars, Sets, and Sleeves.
[illegible] in endless variety.
CHILDREN'S VELVET AND LACE CAPS.

Ladies' Ties.

1,000 dozen of Windsor Ties, 25c.
100 dozen of Crape de Chine, 60c.
1,000 dozen of Silk Ruffles, 65c.
Extraordinarily low price,
and to which we respectfully
ask the
attention
of the Public.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th av., near 20th st.

AT KINZEY'S.

GRAND OPENING
OF TOYS AND
FANCY GOODS,
Dec. 1, 2, and 3.
MONDAY, TUESDAY,
And WEDNESDAY,
DAY AND EVENING.

[illegible] assortment [illegible] goods ever [illegible] in this City.

Musical Albums, Music Boxes, Bronzes, Parian Goods, Russia Leather Goods, Swiss Carvings.

Work Boxes, Writing Desks, [illegible] Cases, Glove Boxes, [illegible] Caskets, Dressing [illegible], &c., &c.

Toys of all kinds.
China Tea Sets,
Box Toys, all kinds.
Pianos, Drums, Guns,
Mechanical Toys, &c.

[illegible] BOXES, large [illegible], 5c., up

Over 100 different varieties of DOLLS, Kid, Wax, Parian, Worsted, China, &c., &c.

Wax, Crying Dolls, 5c., up.
Wax Dolls, with hair, 10c., up.

[illegible] LESS THAN GOLD COST.

[illegible] closing out. Gro Grain [illegible], 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.

Sash Ribbons, 25c., 31c., 40c., up. Roman Sashes, 50c. yard.

[illegible] Velvets, 75c. yard, up. [illegible] silks, 50c. yard, up.

Silk Ties, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
Silk Ties, 31c., 33c., 39c., 42c.

[illegible] Trimmings, with and [illegible], 10c. yard up.

Silk Fringes closing out from 5c. yard, up.

Kid Gloves, one button, 25c., up.
Kid Gloves, two buttons, 5[illegible]c.
Gents' fine Kid Gloves, 80c.
Gents' Dog-skin Gloves, 80c.

Fine French Cloth Gloves reduced to 25c.

Great bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.

All our Lace Goods closing out very low.

Porte-monnaies, Bags, Belts, and Russia Leather Goods.

Photographic Frames, Velvet, Gilt, &c., from 10c. up.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, corner 9th st.,
and No. 66 East 9th st.

OPENING.—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., City; begins WEDNESDAY, [illegible]. Come early in the day. IMPORTED styles [illegible]. Grand display of Paris and Berlin [illegible]. Patterns now ready. Patterns [illegible] warranted perfect. NEW DEPARTURE [illegible] CHARGES. Will keep open till 7 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

MARKED DOWN!

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Hosiery,

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

OUR OWN MAKE.

AND

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Undershirts & Drawers,

AND ALSO HAVE A FINE VARIETY OF

ROBES, JACKETS,

RUGS, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

Economy is Wealth.

Save 25 per cent., and purchase at

BLOOM'S,

No. 338 BOWERY. No. 338.

Between Bond and Great Jones sts.

PURCHASE
All your Real and Imitation Laces;
All your Dress and Cloak Trimmings;
All your Millinery Materials;
All your Hat and Bonnet Ornaments;
All your Bonnet and Sash Ribbons;
All your Feathers and Flowers;
All your Silks, Satins, and Velvets;
All your French Jewelry and Fans;
All your Under-wear, &c., &c.
And you will positively save 25 per cent.

CALL AND COMPARE PRICES.

We have marked down our entire stock of Ladies' Under-garments, claim to have the most complete assortment in this line, and marked fully 15 per cent. less than same goods are selling elsewhere.

Bridal Trousseaux on hand, and made to order on short notice, at equally reasonable terms.

Infants' Outfits complete in all details.

Our assortment of black and white Lace Over-skirts, Polonaise, and Jackets, is considered by connoisseurs, without any exaggeration, the best selected in the City.

PRICES WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Novelties in Vests, Louis XIV. style. Fichus, Bodices, Waists, Head-dresses, and Dress Caps.

Children's Cloaks, Coats and Jackets, and Normandy caps, in endless variety.

Handsome worsted goods for ladies and children, calculated to suit all.

We will open, Monday morning, one case of finest French Flowers, comprising some entirely new designs in Garnitures for Bridal and Evening Dresses. These goods are of our own importation, and will be sold at about one-half their real value.

We have just purchased an immense stock of Real Ostrich Plumes, Tips, and Fancy Feathers, at panic prices, and are offering long Ostrich Plumes at 50c., 75c., and upward, worth more than double the amount.

Black Ostrich Tips, 25c. a bunch, worth $1.

Colored Ostrich Tips, 25c., 50c. each, and upward, worth 75c. and $1.

Silk Velvets in all the leading shades, 75c., 94c., $1 25, $1 50, and upward.

Black Silk Velvets in all grades equally as cheap.

Cotton Velvets, all shades, 25c. per yard, and upward.

Finest shades of Satin for evening wear, $1 per yard, same quality selling elsewhere $1 25.

Superior quality Gros Grain Ribbon, 9, 12, 16, at 15c., 19c., 25c. per yard.

Sash Ribbon, plain Gros Grain, Roman and fancy stripe, at equally low figures.

Our stock of Fans contains many novelties in real ivory, bone, pearl, gilt, and ebony sticks. Some very handsome lace-covered sell at half their real value.

Our immense stock of French Jewelry and Hair Ornaments in pearl, gilt, steel, jet, etc., is the finest ever exhibited in the market.

Passementeries, finest French goods, in real crochet, fine jet beaded, &c., positively selling 50 per cent. below cost of importation.

Plain silk Twist knotted, Jet and Tasseled Fringes, the best assortment in the City.

Buttons in fine crochet, jet, embroidered, oxydized, gilt, steel, etc., in endless variety.

J. BLOOM & BRO.,
NO. 338 BOWERY,
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO STONE-CUTTERS.

Proposals will be received up to 12 noon of Dec. 15, for furnishing the stone work for the building to be erected corner of Milk and Devonshire sts., Boston, Mass.

Each proposal must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stone Work of Building corner of Milk and Devonshire sts., Boston, Mass.," and be addressed to the undersigned.

The proposals must be accompanied by the satisfactory guarantees of two responsible sureties, to the amount of $25,000 each, for the due execution of a contract and the faithful performance of the work under it, on the part of the proposer, if awarded to him.

Plans and specifications, and blank forms of contract to be executed, can be obtained of the undersigned, on and after the 3d proximo, on the payment to him of $10.

Proposals will be received for the execution of the work in marble, granite, or free-stone.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
THEODORE WESTON, Engineer,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 28 Broad st. [illegible] The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the [illegible] certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.
Correspondents in Paris:
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

NEW-YORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Brooklyn Seven per Cent. Bonds;
Also other choice stocks and bonds,
Paying ten to twenty per cent., at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over twenty-one years.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
79	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,897	2,458
291	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,035	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C. England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.
J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

STOLEN FROM GEORGE ALLEN—CHECK drawn to his order by D. Geary, for $265; also, note dated Dec. 4, for $200, payable thirty days after date. The above is not indorsed, is made payable at People's Bank, New-York, and payment on it has been stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.
The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 605 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.
THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.
COUPONS, DUE AND PAYABLE BY THIS COMpany on the 1st day of December next and thereafter, will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE EIGHT per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
WM. TAINTOR, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New York.
ASSETS..........OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF DECEMBER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets, $3,1[illegible]; Surplus, $281,912 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 398 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARD FOR HORSES SIXTEEN MILES IN New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage, best timothy hay and water, fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old slip, corner Front.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water: fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

WANTED—HORSE, COUPE, HARNESS, AND BUGgy, first class, in exchange for an elegant cottage at Scotch Plains, N. Y. Address DOCTOR, No. 440 West 23d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 398 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEgant house in West 49th st., near 5th Av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table, for a fair price. Address, with name and about price willing to pay for an elegant home, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,
Has one suite second story front, one large and two small rooms, to offer, with board, for the Winter.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.
Two large rooms with ample closets on second floor; one large room on third floor; all sunny exposure; private table if desired; references.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.
A party desiring superior accommodations and willing to pay a fair price for a liberal table, can find every requisite for a refined home. References.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—A large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; and a small room, splendidly furnished, with first-class conveniences.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS; also, single rooms, to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 11 EAST 22D ST.—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE of four rooms; bath and ample closets on second floor, may be obtained with board or private table; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, en suite or single, all conveniences; private table if desired; an elegant suite on parlor floor; private bath-rooms, &c.

NO. 28 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLYfurnished second floor, en suite or separate; with or without board; private table if desired; house and accommodations first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, (places not advertised,) obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av, registered established eight years.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED apartments en suite, with private table and service only; for season or year to desirable parties; references.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor to let, consisting of four rooms; all conveniences; restaurants in vicinity; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 1,170 Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NO. 143 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Two large rooms, southern exposure, with good board, at moderate rates for the Winter. Reference.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,
Corner of 28th st.; rooms to rent, with board, on second floor.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLYfurnished rooms, singly and en suite, to let, with board; table, references, location, &c., first class.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; also, one on the fourth floor.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH ST., FRONTING UNION square.—Large front room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, third floor. References exchanged.

SECOND STORY SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; with or without private table; sunny exposure. No. 7 West 32d st.

FOURTEENTH ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM TO let, with board, at No. 217 West 14th st.; house first class and unusually desirable; location very central.

NO. 46 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—One large room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board; references.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, AND TWO SMALL ones adjoining; two flights up; to man and wife or two gentlemen. No. 129 West 16th st.

A CONVENIENT WINTER LOCATION FOR young gentlemen, also families; newly-furnished rooms, with first-class board. No. 19 Great Jones st.

NINETEENTH ST., WEST.—ROOMS ON SECond floor, with board, for gentleman and wife or small family; reference. No. 58 West 19th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 138 FIFTH AV.,
Between 18th and 19th sts.
Furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

THIRD-STORY BACK ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished; sunny exposure; also two other rooms on the front. No. 28 West 31st st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER OFFERS A suite of rooms, with private table, for the Winter, or permanently if desired.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOM for one or two; fine room for studio or light business. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on third floor.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE board in a private family if possible, and front room with room adjoining; terms not to exceed $25 a week. Address, immediately, D., No. 149 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Nos. 26 East 74th st., 15 East 66th st., 12 East 63d st., 58 East 61st st., 18 East 60th st., 18 West 58th st., 18 East 57th st., 20, 22, and 45 West 56th st., 1 and 17 East 53d st., 6, 22, and 31 West 52d st., 8 West 50th st., 41 and 47 West 49th st., 7 and 13 East 48th st., 4 East 46th st., 128 West 42d st., 13 East 41st st., 31 West 39th st., and 7 West 34th st.
ALSO,
On 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 744, 781, and 783, $30,000 to $120,000.
N. B.—A favorable opportunity now to secure a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH-ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

SIX LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, NEAR 5th av. Boulevard.—Price only $25,000; take private or tenement houses in exchange.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

JAQUES, NO. 208 BROADWAY, OFFERS SPLENdid property, near Plainfield, $10,000 below its value; but little money required; better investment never offered; sacrifice.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
SUPREME COURT.—PARTITION SALE, UNDER direction of William C. Barrett, Referee, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Brick house and extension and lot, known as No. 329 Pearl st., near Dover st. Also, brick house and lot in rear of above, known as No. 268 Water st. Also, brick house and lot, known as No. 62 Frankfort st., near Vandewater st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED, ONE YEAR OR MORE, four-story brown-stone, in perfect order, painted throughout, including billiard-table, French clocks, easy chairs, &c. No. 50 East 50th st., Beekman Hill; convenient, healthy, desirable. Rent $170 to right party.
JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, AND THE STANDING furniture, to rent at Oswego, N. Y. Apply at the Everett House, Dec. 1, 2, and 3; afterward to
MYRON PARDEE, Oswego, N. Y.

TO LET—FLATS, NO. 310 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR Astor place. Apply to
H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SECOND STORY, UNFURNISHED, WANTED in convenient modern dwelling, or French flat, between Broadway and 6th av., and 14th and 34th sts., [illegible] rooms for a family of three persons [illegible] stating location and terms, Mrs. DUDLEY, No. 202 East 35th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
SPECIE PRICES. { Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE GREAT SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME!

Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room! 24,000 visitors last week!!!

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. G. L. FOX'S immensely successful new and original grand trick and spectacular comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!
UNPARALLELED HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

Beautiful scenery! Superb costumes!
Delicious music!
Ingenious properties! Splendid appointments!
Grand ballets!
Brilliant marches! Wonderful groupings!
Startling tricks!
EVERYTHING BRIGHT, NEW, AND NOVEL!

The Prince Docillian..........Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty..........Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe..........Mr. C. K. FOX

RIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
HERR LIND!
and a force of over 300 auxiliaries!

Adventures of Humpty Dumpty on His Travels, witnessed by a multitude of people and creating roars of laughter.

, Seats may always be secured in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
(New established at 28th st., corner of Broadway.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

OPENING NIGHT
of this magnificent new theatre, and commencement of the fifth regular Comedy season,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 3, 1873.
THE PERFORMANCE will begin at 7:45 precisely, with the overture by the orchestra under Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH.
AN ORIGINAL POETIC OPENING ADDRESS, written expressly for the occasion by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, will then be delivered by Miss FANNY MORANT and Mr. W. DAVIDGE.
AN ORIGINAL FIVE-ACT COMEDY, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. JAMES ALBERRY, of London, entitled

FORTUNE,

will then be acted by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss SARA JEWETT, Miss MINNIE CONWAY, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Miss GRIFFITHS, and Miss CONGDON, and by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. GEORGE DE VERE, Mr. JAMES G. PEAKES, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BEEKMAN, and Mr. DE VEAN.
The new scenery by Mr. JAMES and METRICK ROBERTS and Mr. LOUIS DUFLOCQ.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. The BOX-OFFICE will be open daily at the new theatre from 8 A. M. till the close of the performance each evening, and seats may always be secured one week in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents. Carriages at 10:30.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
After an absence of eighteen months the world-renowned
LINGARDS!!!
In the very popular comedy, played by them over 400 times throughout the United States, and called
A LIFE'S DREAM!
Lady Mabel Chandos..........ALICE DUNNING LINGARD
Grace Du Flatt..........MISS DICKIE LINGARD
Scarlet Page..........WM. HORACE LINGARD
Supported by the entire "Lingard Dramatic Combination."

The comedy will be supplemented at each performance by a selection from
MR. LINGARD'S MAGNIFICENT SERIES OF NEW SKETCHES,
(never before given in this City,) written and invented by himself, and including
GRAND IMPERSONATIONS OF THE WORLD'S CELEBRITIES.

BLIND TOM. STEINWAY HALL.

THREE MORE CONCERTS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2, FRIDAY, DEC. 5,

AT 8 P. M.

MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 6, AT 1:30 P. M.

From the Manchester (England) Guardian, Sept. 26.

We were quite prepared from the metropolitan press to find in Blind Tom some extraordinary qualities, fortified as their statements were by the testimony of M. Moscheles, who tested the alleged powers of this negro youth at Southsea, and publicly expressed his opinion that Tom was "marvelously gifted by nature." After hearing him last night at the Theatre Royal, we can most conscientiously indorse this opinion; but to give in writing anything like an accurate description of him is utterly impossible. The fingers fly over the keyboard, and he seems like one possessed. Did not Shakespeare conceive this being when he describes *Caliban* being touched with the magical sounds heard in *Prospero's* island? His first performance was a march vigorously given, and displaying great strength of hand, indicated by running octaves with both hands with great rapidity. Thalberg's "Sweet Home" followed, then Thalberg's "Lily Dale," for the left hand alone, and two songs, one of which was "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," in which he gives the low G with considerable power. Then followed some tests as to his power of analyzing chords. Is all this mere instructive imitation and memory or not? Behind that strange visage, and underneath that imperfectly-organized brain what is going on? We dare not speculate. He is evidently a freak of nature, but he must be heard and seen to be in any degree comprehended.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.
Tickets at the hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS SUNDAY, Nov. 30.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST SUNDAY CONCERT (prior to departure) of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock.
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI,
Signor CAMPANINI, (first appearance here.)
M. MAUREL, Signor DEL PUENTE.
The eminent pianist, Mlle. L. LUCKHARDT, with FULL BAND of the NINTH REGIMENT,
Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; family circle, 50 cents.
Seats now at Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
FOURTH NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 1,
MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.
DRAMATIC READINGS.
Tickets at the Library, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

Hon. Wendell Phillips,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.
Galaxy Course—Association Hall.
Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West 23d st., Brentano's, principal hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

THE PILGRIM,
Bain Hall, Great Jones st. Every evening at 8; Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Side gallery, 25c.; parquette, 50c.; balcony, $1.
Paintings, music, lectures, and grand transformation scene illustrating Pilgrim's Progress.

THE METROPOLITAN
MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 124 West 14th st.,
(Now comfortably warmed,) is open daily, Sunday excepted, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.
Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.
Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

WANTED—SOME GOOD PAYING PROPERTY, good tenement or small private houses [illegible] lightly mortgaged, for eight or twelve lots near 7th av. and Riverside Park, and $20,000, half cash and mortgage. Address owner, C. N. W., No. 216 West 50th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT MORAL SHOW
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING,
3D AV. AND 63D ST.

BARNUM — AT THE RINK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
HOLIDAY SEASON, HOLIDAY SEASON.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.
MARVELOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
WONDERFUL LIFE-SIZE AUTOMATONS.
ROGERS' GROUP OF STATUARY.
AUTOMATIC SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
ADMIRAL DOT. AZTEC CHILDREN.
FIJI CANNIBALS. "ZIP," THE WHAT IS IT?
GIANTS, DWARFS, AND NONDESCRIPTS.
FIVE HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS!
LIVING GIRAFFES, MARINE MONSTERS!
LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, OSTRICHES.
FOUR ELEPHANTS, SIXTEEN CAMELS!
HAPPY FAMILY! WATER BUFFALO, SERPENTS.
YAKS, PUMAS, ELKS, ELANDS.
LLAMAS, TAPIRS, APES, SEA LIONS, &c., &c.
DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT DOUBLE CIRCUS.
GRAND ENTREE DAILY AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
TWO HUNDRED STAR ARTISTS.
PREMIER EQUESTRIENNE, ATHLETES.
DARING BAREBACK RIDERS.
ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, AND TRAPEZIST.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN UNDER 9 YEARS, 25 CENTS.
BUILDING HEATED BY STEAM.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SALVINI.
Mr. MAURICE GRAU has the honor to announce for MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
the inauguration of the series of
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
(limited in New-York to six nights and two matinees) of
Signor TOMMASO SALVINI,
the illustrious Italian Tragedian,
when will be performed for the first time in America, Voltaire's great tragedy,
ZAIRA.
SALVINI in his grand and world-famous character of OROSMANES.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, SALVINI as SANSON.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12, SALVINI as the OLD CORPORAL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 13,
SALVINI MATINEE.
Sale of seats commences Thursday morning.

TWO MORE FREE LECTURES
ON THE
ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY
by
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
at his splendid rooms,
23D ST. AND 6TH AV.,
over Moir's jewelry store,
TUESDAY, DEC. 2, AT 8 P. M.
Also,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, AT 11 A. M.
Subject: NO GRAMMAR!!!
Prof. Lambert's classes are especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge practically available by cultivation of the ear.
CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH CLASSES DAILY.
Advanced Monday at 11, Tuesday at 12. Intermediate Tuesday at 11, Elementary Wednesday, 3:30.
Lectures in English, and Free. Ladies especially invited.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST WEEK
of the
BLACK CROOK
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,
THE CELEBRATED VOKES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
14th st., near 6th av.
MONDAY, DEC. 1,
Positively last night of
NOTRE DAME,
with Mr. T. C. KING as Quasimodo.
TUESDAY, Dec. 2, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP
and
A MODEL OF A WIFE.
All the company in the cast.
Popular prices.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Opens at 7:15; curtain, 8 o'clock.
Popular Prices.
Continued success of the great American tragedian
EDWIN ADAMS.
By request, two nights more and Wednesday Matinee of
ENOCH ARDEN.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, his unrivaled character of PHIDIAS THE SCULPTOR, in the romantic drama of THE MARBLE HEART, in which he has no rival.

GRAND MAGICAL LEVEE!
GUS HARTZ! GUS HARTZ!
THE FAMOUS PRESTIDIGITATOR,
PERFORMS AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
Magnificent Programme! Wonderful Illusions!
Startling Tricks!
Bring the children. Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LARGE HALL—TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock, MYRTLE DE LA ROCHE BOONE, aged sixteen years, will deliver a lecture, entitled "My Experience as a Canvasser, and Observations on Many Subjects." Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A GOLDSMITH PIANO-FORTE.
Magnificent Holiday Present. Elaborate rose-wood 7⅓ octave patent agraffe overstrung instrument. Immense sacrifice.
GOLDSMITH'S PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO W. W. NEWCOMB, whose goods have been on storage with me over three years, with no payment, that unless amount of storage due is paid on or before Dec. 4, 1873, said goods will be sold to pay storage and charges. A. L. BATTERSON, No. 690 6th av.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOBART FORD, whose goods have been on storage with me, at No. 690 6th av., over two years, with no payment, that unless amount due for storage is paid on or before Dec. 4, 1873, said goods will be sold to pay storage and charges. A. L. BATTERSON, No. 690 6th av.

PERSONAL.

WILL E. A. D. [illegible] to R. W., Box No. 180 [illegible] Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; Saturday Matinee at 1:30.

LAST WEEK OF THE WICKED WORLD.

SIX MORE PERFORMANCES of THE WICKED WORLD.

MONDAY EVENING to, and including Saturday Matinee,
WICKED WORLD. WICKED WORLD.

The continuous demand for seats to witness this exquisite comedy, compels the management to defer the production of Mr. Dion Boucicault's new play, ASTRAY, until SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

THE MOST PERFECT PLAY and GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON, with an unprecedented WEALTH OF BEAUTIFUL SCENERY and EXQUISITE EMOTIONAL ACTING.

CHARACTERS by Miss GRISWOLD, Miss CLAXTON, Miss GRANGER, Miss BARTLETT, Miss HOLLAND, Miss LEWIS. — Mr. THORNE, Mr. HARKINS, Mr. ROBSON.

Preceded each evening by the charming comedietta, A REGULAR FIX.
SATURDAY, third and last matinee of THE WICKED WORLD.

PROGRAMME
of the
NILSSON GRAND BENEVOLENT CONCERT,
given in aid of the poor, under the auspices of the Scandinavian Emigrant Protection Society, at the Academy of Music in New-York, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock.

PART I.
1. Overture, "Maritana."..........[illegible]
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. Duet from "Il Barbiere di Seviglia."..........[illegible]
M. CAPOUL and SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.
3. Piano solo { a Arib'ska. b Campanino..........[illegible]
MISS LINA LUCKHARDT.
4. Romanza from "Otello"..........[illegible]
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
5. Romanza from "L'Eclair"..........[illegible]
M. VICTOR CAPOUL.
6. Duet from "Don Pasquale"..........[illegible]
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON and SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.

PART II.
1. Overture, "William Tell."..........[illegible]
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. Aira Suedois.
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
3. Romanza from "Maria Di Rudenz."..........[illegible]
SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.
4. Piano solo, "Invitation à la Dance."..........[illegible]
MISS LINA LUCKHARDT.
5. Duet from "La Traviata."..........[illegible]
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON and SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.
6. March, Swedish..........[illegible]
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

General admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra. Seats sold at the Academy of Music, [illegible] Hotel, Nos. 805, 701, and 114 Broadway, and [illegible] American Tract Society, Nassau st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL WEEK of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8.
Last night of the unprecedented operatic [illegible]
LES HUGUENOTS.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........[illegible]
Mlle. MARESI, Miss CARY, [illegible]
MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, [illegible]
Grand orchestra of 50; powerful chorus of [illegible]
Mlle. Billon and Corps de Ballet in the [illegible] Dance, third act.
Musical Director and Conductor..........[illegible]
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8,
Twenty-ninth Subscription Night—AIDA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8,
LAST NIGHT of the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY
prior to departure for Philadelphia.
AIDA. AIDA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1:30 P. M.
GRAND FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE.
MIGNON. MIGNON.
Seats for all now at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DEC. 8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1873.
GIGANTIC SUCCESS of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

MONDAY EVENING AT 8, AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
The universally popular comedian, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS. Mr. JOHN E. OWENS. Supported by his own DRAMATIC COMBINATION, Who will appear for the First time in New-York as MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS, In Sterling Coyne's admirable Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, Concluding with, and LAST NIGHTS Of the Owens specialty of SOLON SHINGLE.

MATINEE Performances AT 2, EVERY DAY EXCEPT SATURDAY.
First appearance of the Young American actor Mr. MARIUS TUROK, In Fred. G. Maeder's drama of LIGHTNING BOB. LIGHTNING BOB. Supported by the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Performance begins at 8 P. M.; terminates at [illegible]
SIXTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SEASON.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30,
Foote's famous comedy, entitled
THE LIAR.
YOUNG WILDING..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
With Mr. Tom Taylor's comedietta, called
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, [illegible] GUSON, J. W. CARROLL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and [illegible] GOLDTHWAITE will also appear in this [illegible] ment.
The fourth of the present series will be [illegible] delightful comedy of
HOME.
In preparation, an original comedy by [illegible] BOUCICAULT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH.
Engagement of Mr. and Mrs.
W. J. FLORENCE
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
Who will appear
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1873,
and every evening this week,
in TOM TAYLOR'S moral and domestic Drama, in [illegible] acts, entitled the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
Sustaining their ORIGINAL and POPULAR [illegible] "BOB BRIERLY" and "EMILY ST. EVREMONDE."
SUPPORTED by a STRONG and POWERFUL [illegible]
FIRST FLORENCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, DEC. 6, AT 1:30.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Seats secured IN ADVANCE at the theatre, [illegible] music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
Only Grand Concert of
THE HAMPTON SINGERS.
The Slave Songs of the South.
CONCERT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Seats, 75 cents, at Chandler's, No. 17[illegible]

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's great drama,
GENEVA CROSS.
Delighted audiences. Seats secured.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every [illegible] at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot [illegible] st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, [illegible]
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, [illegible]
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, [illegible]
For freight or passage (having [illegible] accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

REMITTANCES
TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—[illegible] passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 [illegible] st., opposite Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE, [illegible] Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, [illegible] Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons [illegible] trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEAMAN, Freight Agents, No. 118 [illegible]
June 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY, [illegible] running quarter-hourly, offers the [illegible] town connection by good roads with every [illegible] north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS [illegible] Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. [illegible] Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH [illegible] and 11 P. M. (except Sundays.) [illegible]

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The Wall street market was buoyant yesterday, stocks advancing very generally in price. The sudden advance of the morning was occasioned by the authoritative announcement that there would be no war with Spain; gold declined one per cent. upon this peaceable news, although upon rumors of complications with Cuba it rallied slightly at the close of business. The bank statement proved favorable, and no obstacle to the restoration of confidence presented itself. The news from the other side was also of a reassuring character, excepting in regard to the affairs of the Erie Railway. It will be remembered that several days ago THE TIMES exclusively pointed out facts tending to show that a scheme was on foot to issue a large amount of additional Erie stock in London. Telegrams were received here yesterday stating that $22,000,000 of additional stock would be issued shortly, thus making the whole of the capital stock $100,000,000. This news had little effect on the general tone of the market here, however, as but a small quantity of Erie is held by speculators on this side. The Directors of the Union Trust Company were in session most of the afternoon waiting for an order of the court permitting them to resume business. The only information vouchsafed by the parties who now control the concern was that resumption will take place on the 1st of December.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Domestic Sewing-machine Company was held Friday afternoon, at the office of the company, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street. The President of the company assured a TIMES reporter yesterday that there was nothing of public interest to be communicated as yet, but that there would be in a few days. He was not prepared, he said, to furnish an account of the proceedings of the meeting on Friday to the press. What had been done was only of interest to the creditors of the concern. It was ascertained elsewhere that a committee appointed at a previous meeting of the creditors had made a report, which was unanimously adopted. This report recommends that the proposition of Grover & Baker's Sewing-machine Company for the virtual amalgamation of the two companies, be accepted by the Domestic Company. It was also shown by the report, in a statement of the assets and liabilities of the company, verified by Mr. W. E. Warren, public auditor and accountant, that the assets of the company were considerably in excess of its liabilities. It was then agreed by the creditors present, including the Mercantile National Bank, that the company be granted an extension of time. It is proposed that its creditors shall receive ten per cent. of the amount due them at the end of four months, and ten per cent. every sixty days thereafter, until the company's indebtedness is entirely discharged. The creditors who have accepted this proposition and signed an agreement for the extension, will use their influence to induce others who have not signed to follow their example. The company, it is understood, will very soon be in a position to resume payment.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The case of Siney against the Union Trust Company, in which the petitioning creditor had given notice that he would apply for an injunction against the company, came up yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, and was adjourned until next Saturday.

JAY COOKE & CO.

In the proceedings against Jay Cooke & Co., asking that they should be adjudged involuntary bankrupts, it appeared yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, that all the members of the firm with the exception of two had been served with orders to show cause why they should not be so adjudged. In the case of these two alias orders were yesterday issued and the proceedings were adjourned until next Saturday.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ON THE LONDON MARKET.

Sales of American railway mortgage bonds at London yesterday were reported at private quarters during the afternoon. The sale obtained no particular importance from the sum involved—representing less than one million of dollars, par value—but was taken as an indication of a more favorable market there for such securities. Other negotiations there of corporate bonds issued by cities of our Western States were also reported.

PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE A TELEGRAPH.

Some time since it was rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad management was making arrangements to have the Western Union lines removed from their road. It is now understood that the company is willing to purchase the wires so far as they follow their line, and last week a number of prominent men connected with the road passed through New-Jersey on a special train, and made an examination of the lines and the office facilities.

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

FRANK L. TAINTOR SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT — SEASONABLE WORDS FROM THE COURT.

Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, was yesterday morning brought up before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch. There were but few persons in the court at the time, when United States District Attorney Bliss moved for the sentence of the prisoner, who, when he stood up, was visibly affected. Judge Benedict, in passing sentence, alluded to the fact that the prisoner had used up nearly the whole of the capital of the bank in stock speculations, and had grossly misapplied the funds. The character of the crime and the degree of punishment therefor were set forth in the law which he had attacked, and was specified at not more than ten years, nor less than five. The crime which the prisoner had been guilty of was a great one. He had devoted the funds of a national banking institution to personal speculations in stocks. The magnitude of the great crime seemed to indicate that the full degree of the punishment ought to be inflicted. He, the Judge, however, thought the court had the right to exercise mercy when taken in connection with a due regard for the interests of society and the punishment of criminals. The attention of the court had been drawn to the fact that the prisoner had heretofore borne a good character. That, however, could have but little influence in mitigation of the sentence. Persons bearing a high character in the community had often been guilty of committing grave crimes; sometimes for the purpose of obtaining wealth, power, or influence, and sometimes merely to attain success in business. The prisoner could not plead that he was suffering from poverty. There was no doubt in the mind of the court that it would have been wholly impossible for the prisoner to have committed this crime if the President and Directors of the bank had exercised proper and careful supervision over the affairs of the bank. This they did not do. Persons who have the charge and custody of trust funds are very often tempted by outside parties; but when thus tempted, the temptation should not be indulged in, but rather should be vigorously resisted. When yielded to, the crime was always followed by ignominious punishment. It is impossible for persons to indulge safely in fraudulent transactions, which are unlawful in their character and hazardous in their nature. Such crimes could hardly have been perpetrated by a Cashier of a bank without the knowledge of the President and Directors, if they did their duty. They evidently did not in this case perform their duty, but left the prisoner without proper supervision. He thus became a victim to the temptation under which he fell. This was the only mitigating fact in the whole case. The sentence of the court, therefore, was that the prisoner be confined in the Albany Penitentiary with hard labor for the term of seven years.

The sentence having been pronounced, the prisoner was removed to Ludlow Street Jail preparatory to his being conveyed to Albany.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of applications for licenses during the past week, as compared with the previous one, probably owing to the fact that there was no business done by the Board of Excise on Thursday. During the week ended Saturday, 22d, there were seventy-two applications, and during the past week the number has fallen to sixty-five. There is a correspondingly slight decrease in the amount received, the figures being $4,490, as against $4,550. On the 25th there were seventeen applications, the amount received being $1,030. Sixteen applications on the 25th brought in $1,190. There were eleven applications on the 26th, amount $580; ten applications on the 28th, amount $740; and eleven applications on the 29th, amount $950. The total amount received from the 1st of June up to Saturday, 22d inst., was $503,810. The receipts of the past week have increased this amount by $4,490, making the total amount received from the 1st June up to the present, $508,300. The number of licenses issued to the Police precincts from the First Precinct to the Seventeenth, inclusive, is fifty-eight. Five applications were rejected.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BOILER INSPECTION.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS INVESTIGATING CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST INSPECTORS HANFORD HORTON AND DANIEL D. SUTTON.

The formal investigation into charges of bribery preferred against Inspectors of Engineers Horton and Sutton of the Sanitary Squad by members of the Engineers' Protective Association was begun before Commissioner Gardner at the Central Office yesterday morning. Mr. Deering, counsel for the defense, objected to the admission of any evidence regarding acts committed by the accused prior to April 30, 1873, inasmuch as the act of 1862 did not make the reception of any fee or gratuities a ground for removal or punishment; in consequence of which the Commissioners of Police had jurisdiction only in cases of violation of rules and regulations established subsequent to April 30, 1873. Commissioner Gardner overruled the objection and decided to admit all testimony which might throw light on the case.

Adam Cerman, of No. 504 East Twelfth street, who said that he was an engineer, and could start and stop a boiler engine, said that he was examined by Sutton in last July, he then being at work in an acid factory. Officer Butts was present, and wrote down the questions and answers. On the conclusion of the investigation, Sutton asked witness if he had any money. Witness, after saying that he had been out of work for five weeks, gave Sutton $1. Sutton offered him the $1 back.

Joseph Homan, examined for engineer on Dec. 21, 1872, gave Sutton $1; was not asked for money, and considered he could give as many presents as he wished.

Conrad Weigrach, a machinist and engineer, out of employment at present, who last worked on the *Staats Zeitung* building, swore he was examined before Messrs. Hanford and Sutton. The examination was conducted through an interpreter. At the close of the examination gave Mr. Horton an envelope containing two cigars, around each of which a $2 bill was wrapped; also gave Sutton $5. Gave the money because he was asked an intricate question about a safety valve, and other engineers had told him he could avoid a severe examination by giving money. Did not receive a certificate for that examination, though he did receive a certificate when he acted as engineer in Morgan's soap factory.

Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Squad, explained to the board that the boiler in Morgan's soap factory could be run by a child, the steam being consumed as fast as made, while the other engine required a thoroughly competent engineer to run it with safety. Capt. Yule also said that Weigrach had offered him $5 to procure him a situation. This $5 he at once sent to the board, with an explanatory letter.

Herman Roth, an engineer, now working in Newark, said that he had frequently been examined by Sutton and Horton, and on each occasion was asked for cigars. He never gave them any cigars, but received his certificates on each occasion. While working at Brunner & Moore's a notice was sent from Police Head-quarters that he was not a competent engineer, and he was discharged. He subsequently received his certificate; never paid any money to Horton or Sutton.

Samuel Adell, a Swiss, said that he had been employed as an engineer in St. Louis. His certificate granted in St. Louis was offered in evidence and rejected. At the request of the board Mr. Belknap, the well-known consulting engineer, asked Adell a number of questions regarding boilers and their management. Adell failed to answer any of the questions, and showed that he was wholly incompetent to act as an engineer.

At this stage the case for the prosecution was closed.

Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Squad, then took the stand, and produced the records of his office. He gave Messrs. Horton and Sutton an excellent character, and said that Adell had been rejected for incompetency on the 21st of February, 1873. Roth received a certificate after a second examination. First heard of the case from an article published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which Bernhardt, one of the complainants, admitted having written. Never knew of a bribe having been offered to or accepted by any of his subordinates.

Hanford Horton, one of the accused, then took the stand, and deposed as follows: I entered the department as examining engineer on Dec. 5, 1871. Am a thorough engineer, having been brought up to the business since childhood. Served ten years as fireman and engineer on an ocean steamer. Never asked for or received any money from any of the complainants, never received or asked them for any cigars. Roth, when first examined, refused to answer the questions asked, and I did not give him a certificate. He came up a second time and answered the questions, and I gave him a certificate. I have received presents of money on various occasions when I had tested boilers on Sunday and at night. This was outside my duty, and so when I was offered a gratuity for doing so I did not refuse. I never demanded any money, and never received a bribe, or gave or withheld a certificate to any engineer for a bribe.

The proceedings were then adjourned to to-morrow.

THE WAINWRIGHT PERJURY CASE.

Oscar F. Wainwright, who was recently found guilty on the charge of perjury in falsely swearing that he owned property on Broome street, for the purpose of acting as "straw bail" in the Spring Valley Distillery case, was yesterday brought up before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch. A motion had been argued for a new trial on several grounds, one of which was that the evidence was not sufficient for the jury to return a verdict of guilty. Judge Benedict, however, said the court was satisfied that the verdict of the jury was a correct one, and refused the motion for a new trial. On the application of the counsel for the prisoner, sentence was postponed until next Saturday in order to allow an opportunity for affidavits to be put in for a mitigation of the punishment.

BISHOP POTTER AND MISSION WORK.

Bishop Potter has issued the subjoined circular in reference to the day set apart for intercession in behalf of missionary work:

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of New-York:

MY DEAR BRETHREN: It is scarcely necessary to remind you that Wednesday, the 3d day of December, has been appointed to be observed as a day of intercession in behalf of our great missionary work at home and abroad. I commend the appointment to your most serious attention; and I doubt not that you will take such measures for securing the devout interest of your congregations in the solemn details of the day as shall seem to you to be best suited to your circumstances. Forms of prayer allowed to be used on that day will be received by you. The offerings shall be devoted to the work of missions, according to the preferences of those who partake therein. May God the Holy Ghost move all hearts to a more earnest devotion in the service of our Lord and His Church.

Most affectionately your brother,
HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER.

Edward Hunter, a cartman in the Sixteenth Ward, during a fit of drunken jealousy, killed his wife by striking her on the head with an ax. His son and his daughter were present at the time. Hunter was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sent to State Prison for life, on Thanksgiving night. Thomas Hunter, the son, went into a saloon, at Fourth avenue and Forty-first street, and becoming involved in a quarrel with one James McCullogh, whom he stabbed in the left side and dangerously wounded. Young Hunter is now locked up to await the result of McCullogh's injuries, which are so serious that Coroner Herrman has been notified to take McCullogh's ante-mortem statement.

MEETING OF WORKING MEN AT PASSAIC FALLS.

A large meeting of working men took place at Passaic Falls, N. J., yesterday afternoon. George Brown was made Chairman and R. H. Norris Secretary. A number of speeches were made reflecting seriously on the action of the Aldermen and of the manufacturers, and on the failure of the people to come forward and furnish funds with which to give work to the unemployed. Most of the speakers demanded that the men should go in a body to the larger manufacturers and demand work. The feeling against Mr. Danforth seemed to be especially strong. It was finally agreed to appoint a committee to devise plans, and to meet again on Monday or Tuesday, whichever day should be decided on by the Chairman. The committee is also to solicit subscriptions through the newspapers and otherwise.

NEW-JERSEY STATE GRANGE.

The convention of delegates of Patrons of Husbandry at Camden elected the following officers for the new State Grange: Master, Edward Howland, of Hammonton; Overseer, Jacob F. Harris, of Roadestown; Lecturer, John G. Drew, of Elizabeth; Secretary, R. W. Pratt, of Newfield; Treasurer, C. A. Rulon, of Swedesborough; Steward, Darwin Conrow, of Moorestown; Assistant Steward, Joel Horner, of Merchantsville; Chaplain, C. P. Steward, of Cohansey; Gate-keeper, A. M. Risden, of Mount Laurel; Ceres, Mrs. Howland, of Hammonton; Flora, Mrs. Conrow, of Moorestown; Pomona, Mrs. Rulon, of Swedesborough; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Drew, of Elizabeth, and an Executive Committee.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

The following are the arrivals at Castle Garden during the week ending yesterday: Steam-ships Caledonia, Glasgow, 51; Silesia, Hamburg, 309; Australia, Glasgow, 150; Pennsylvania, Glasgow, 38; Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 178; St. Laurent, Havre, 67; Arragon, Bristol, 64; Bremen, Bremen, 167; barks Jenny, Bremen, 179; Deutchland, Bremen, 308; ship James Foster, Jr., Liverpool, 32; steam-ships S. F. Funch, Antwerp, 55; Celtic, Liverpool, 180; Nevada, Liverpool, 110; City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, 290; Kong Sverre, Havre, 258; Goethe, Hamburg, 191; Olympia, Glasgow, 63; Frisia, Hamburg, 330; Victoria, Glasgow, 102; Canada, London and Havre, 264; Abyssinia, Liverpool, 109. Total for the week, 3,490.

OCEAN PERILS.

A NORWEGIAN BARK RESCUES THE CREW OF A WATER-LOGGED VESSEL—THEIR ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

The steam-ship Etna, of the Atlas line, which arrived at this port yesterday, landed the crew of the ship Richard Robinson, which was found water-logged some time ago by a Norwegian bark. The Etna plies between this port and the West Indies, but has been recently undergoing repairs at Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 11th. On the 17th she sighted the Norwegian bark, which held out signals indicative of distress. The bark was bound from New-York to Antwerp, and it appears that she had previously taken the crew of the Richard Robinson on board. The Richard Robinson had sailed some three days previously, and after the transfer of the crew to the bark the vessel, which had been abandoned, was towed into Halifax. The bark was delayed on her voyage by adverse winds, and on this account her resources became inadequate to meet the requirements of an additional crew. Under the circumstances, the crew of the Richard Robinson were transferred to the Etna, the bark having previously shown signals of distress, which brought the steam-ship to her relief. The crew who were relieved appear to have been on short allowance after their transfer to the bark, but beyond that, do not seem to have endured any very notable inconveniences. After they had been taken on board the Etna, the bark proceeded on her voyage. The relieved crew consist of the Captain and sixteen seamen.

A FRENCH BARK LOST AT SEA.

The Captain of the ship General McClellan, which arrived at this port yesterday, from San Francisco, reports that on the 16th of September, in latitude 56° 40′ south, and longitude 70° 30′ west, he fell in with the French bark Loire, having her ensign at half-mast and knotted in the middle. The vessel was in a sinking condition, and had most of her sails and rigging blown away. A few of the crew were working feebly at the pumps. They were asked if they wished to abandon their ship, and answered no. The McClellan then sailed by but had not proceed far on her way when the men on the disabled vessel beckoned them back. They returned, and after much difficulty, on account of the heavy sea, succeeded in taking fourteen persons from the wreck. They were in a very helpless condition, and weak from hunger and exposure. One of the men died of fever soon after the rescue, and was buried at sea. Capt. Croix, the commander of the Loire, was taken off with the others. During the passage the McClellan spoke the following vessels:

On the 16th, latitude 56° 15′ south, longitude 65° 55′ west, bark Iron Age, hence for Valparaiso; 18th, latitude 53° 50′ south, longitude 57° 07′ west, brig Kitty Coburn, from Montevideo for San Francisco; Oct. 11, latitude 22° 54′ south, longitude 23° 23′ west, bark Angello V., (Ital.,) from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp; 21st, latitude 5° 08′ south, longitude 31° 41′ west, ship David Crockett, hence for San Francisco; Nov. 25, latitude 35° 50′ north, longitude 73° 40′ west, schooner Adaline Elwood, from Liverpool for Baltimore; same date, &c., brig Regulator, (Br.,) from Pernambuco for Hampton Roads.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Bullen, of the British Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Carr, of England, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Paymaster Thomas H. Halsey, United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Capt. James H. Rollins, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Charles E. Cheney, of Chicago; Gen. F. D. Sewall, of Washington; Lieut. Commander J. K. P. Ragsdale, United States Navy, and H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Frederick A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. F. W. Toby, of Port Henry, N. Y.; Hon. D. J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, and E. L. Jewell, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge W. F. Allin, of Albany, and Major Gen. Thad. Mott, of the Egyptian Army, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

On the morning of Nov. 4, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, forty years of age, a member of the firm of Campbell & Armstrong, dealers in book-binders' materials, No. 164 Warren street, left his home, No. 81 Hicks street, Brooklyn, to go and vote. Mr. Armstrong was to have been married on the following day. He had in his possession two diamond studs, a magnificent gold watch and chain, and a seal ring and set of onyx sleeve-buttons. He was never heard from until yesterday, when his body was picked up off the Battery by Officer Elliott, of the First Precinct. All the property was found intact. There were no marks of violence on the body. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday presented a batch of indictments before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, and among them were the following: Joseph Warren, for murder on the high seas; John Brodie and Henry Freund, for presenting a fraudulent internal revenue bond on behalf of a cigar manufacturer; Matthew Richardson, for perjury alleged to have been committed during the trial of Edmund Lange. The Grand jury were then discharged until Saturday next, United States Assistant District Attorney Purdy informing the members that they would be notified to attend if it should be found necessary to call them together at an earlier time.

EVADING TAXES.

United States Commissioner Davenport yesterday held the following persons in default of $500 bail, for evading the payment of the United States special tax for the sale of liquors and cigars: Jacob Fandy, No. 1,947 Third avenue; Peter Daly, Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty first streets; John Baker, No. 887 Tenth avenue; James Moon, First avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and L. Weigold, No. 221 One Hundred and Twenty-first street. Several others have been arrested, but were not yesterday examined, their cases going over until next week.

ROBBED BY AN EMPLOYE.

Edward Reinhard, a young man employed by Corey & Stewart, of Nos. 711 and 713 Broad street, Newark, N. J., was arrested by Detective Stainsley, yesterday, charged with stealing valuable furs from his employers. The young man denied all knowledge of the affair at first, but subsequently confessed that he had taken goods at various times valued at $1,250, and gave such information as enabled the detective to recover all but $450 of the goods, which had been sold for $30 to John Stein, the absconding furrier. One seal-skin cloak had been sold for $12 to a resident of Newark. Reinhard was committed for trial.

EDUCATION IN NEWARK.

The Newark Board of Education has decided to place the teachers of the Industrial School on the same basis as the primary schools, the advance to take effect Jan. 1. It was decided that it was inexpedient to go on with the buildings of the schools in the Eighth and Eleventh Wards on account of the scarcity of money. School Principals are to remain one hour after school hours hereafter to confer with their assistants in regard to the interests of the school. The Finance Committee reported the resources at $189,533 98, of which $150,519 93 has been expended during the present fiscal year, leaving a balance of $38,913 05.

A POST OFFICE AGENT IN TROUBLE.

Henry R. Prentiss, route agent of the Post-Office Department between New-York and Middletown, was yesterday held by United States Commissioner Davenport in default of $5,000 on the charge of opening a letter intrusted to the mail for delivery to "John B. Burton, Collector, Virginia City, Story County, Nev." The letter was mailed at Paterson, and then placed in the bag, but on arriving at Middletown was found to have been abstracted. Special Agent McDaniels on searching Prentiss found part of the money contents of the letter on his person.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by his department during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday): For Croton water rent and penalties, $14,069 06; tapping Croton pipes, $118 50; vault permits, $4,700 12; sewer permits, $290; sewer-pipe, sold to contractors, $5,468 08; total, $24,645 76.

A SMUGGLING CASE.

Edward Butler and William Colligan, steam-ship firemen, were arrested yesterday by Officers John Lyons and George W. Glass, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, on the charge of smuggling ten boxes of cigars into this port on the City of Merida, from Havana. The cigars were found in their possession, and the prisoners were held by United States Commissioner Shields in default of $1,000 bail each.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The head-quarters of the Americus Club is now at Blackwell's Island.

The German Journeymen Baker Guard gave its fifteenth annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms last evening.

The French Societies Concorde and Sincerité gave a joint invitation ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vose, give a grand reception and concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Dec. 18.

An association of German citizens in favor of having German taught in the public schools organized last evening, by the election of Mr. F. Ewing, as President.

Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Chancellor of the Syracuse University, delivered the second of a series of four free lectures on "Geology," last evening, at Cooper Institute.

Detective McDougall yesterday arrested Griffith T. Lefort, of No. 751 Broadway, on two separate charges of false pretense. Lefort is a notorious character, and has been arrested on several previous occasions.

Charles Baker was yesterday charged, before Justice Morgan, with having committed burglary on the premises of George A. Roll, No. 125 Grand street, on Friday night. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

A post-mortem examination made yesterday in the case of the woman Ann Smith, of No. 228 Rivington street, supposed to have been beaten to death by her boarders, Patrick Clarke, Jr., and Patrick Clarke, Sr., revealed the fact that death resulted from violence, which caused extravasation of blood on the brain.

Detective Ryder yesterday arrested Michael Pfortner, framer, of No. 985 Ninth avenue, and John W. Crawford, builder, of No. 32 Eighth avenue, they having been indicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter, in reference to the killing of seven persons by the falling of the building No. 321 West Eleventh street, on April 22. At the time the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict against Crawford and Pfortner, who were the contractors for the work.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 444 arrests were made by the Police.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and confirmed the tax rolls for 1873.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at No. 45 Herkimer street, which occasioned a loss of $700.

What is termed "an absolutely free unsectarian Evangelical Church," will be opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Central Hall building, junction of Flatbush and Fulton avenues.

An order was issued yesterday by the Department of City Works notifying the men employed in repairing the streets, that they will be discharged when the work upon which they are now engaged is completed.

The taxes collected during the past week amount to $35,283 56. People who paid their taxes yesterday were allowed a rebate of 60 cents for every $100. The tax rolls, after being confirmed, were taken at once to the Tax Collector's office, where a large number of people were waiting to avail themselves of the advantage of paying on the first day.

A committee of three, of the Board of Aldermen, met last evening, in the Common Council Chamber, to determine whether it is better that the street garbage shall be removed by the Board of Health or the Board of City Works. The committee determined to report in favor of the work being done by the Board of City Works.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railway Company have reduced the wages of some of their employes ten per cent., with a view to economy.

Mr. Oats, the village Treasurer of Edgewater, has received from the village Trustees the gas tax roll and the warrants for collection, and will sit in his office at Stapleton daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. until the 20th of December, ready to receive the tax.

Five New-Jersey roughs attacked Ex-Senator Robert Christie's coachman on New-York avenue, Clifton, on Thanksgiving Day, and beat him so badly that his life is despaired of. Two of them, named James McQuirk and John Woolford, were captured by the Police and arraigned before Justice Garrett at Stapleton, yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail each to await further examination.

Messrs. Wiedmeyer and Bostwick have surveyed the ground for the proposed extension of Centre street, from Riker street, in Middletown, to Simonson avenue in Southfield, a distance of nearly one half a mile. Messrs. Samuel F. Mulford, Wm. R. Butler, and Neilson F. Townsend have been chosen Commissioners for the opening, and the work will be commenced immediately. The street will be seventy-five feet wide, and will run through the Seamen's Retreat property, the land having been given for the purpose. The other land requisite will be purchased from the property owners along the line of the street. The cost is estimated at between $6,000 and $7,000.

LONG ISLAND.

A new schooner, built by Messrs. J. M. Bayles & Son at Port Jefferson for Capt. Joseph Brewster, was successfully launched on Friday. She is 120 feet keel, 10 feet 5 inches hold, and has a carrying capacity of 525 tons. Her cost is about $32,000. She has a flush deck, and is intended for the general coasting trade. She is named the "P. L. De Mary Gray."

The cost of sustaining the office for the collection of Customs at Sag Harbor, which includes all the ports on Gardiner's and Peconic Bays, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was $2,713 14, and the receipts were *nil*. It is now recommended that the entire coast be redistricted, which proceeding would probably consolidate Sag Harbor with the New-York Custom-house, the Collector there being reduced to the grade of Surveyor.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The December term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County will be commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, on Monday morning next. In the course of the ensuing week, Alfred Tirrell, indicted for the murder of Gilbert H. Robinson, jeweler, at Rye Neck, in the year 1869, will be placed on trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Swedish M. E. Church at Dover will be dedicated next Sunday. Bishop Janes will officiate.

Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Jersey City on the 18th prox., for the first time in eighteen years.

A new time-table goes into effect on the New-Jersey Central and Newark and New-York Railroads to-morrow.

Bishop Odenheimer will administer the rite of confirmation at St. Luke's Church, West Hoboken, this morning.

The Young Men's Christian Association restaurant, for feeding the poor in Jersey City, will be ready for work next week.

The relief given out by the Jersey City Poor-master has not increased during the past week. The greatest demand is for coal.

The old reservoir of Newark, built in 1820, having been declared dangerous, work was commenced yesterday to remove it.

Rev. Dr. Webb has assumed the Pastorate of the Episcopal church at East Newark during the absence of the regular Pastor, Mr. Orr.

Linus M. Price, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Newark, has resigned, and he will be succeeded on Monday by Gifford F. Parker.

The name of Montrose Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, has been changed to Mountain Station, and that of Orange Valley to Valley Station.

Over fifty canal-boats are anchored in Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, in Winter quarters, and seventy-five boats are laid up along the Morris Canal in Bayonne.

The Jersey City Yacht Club received the new yacht La Belle yesterday. She is thirty feet long, was built by Wm. Force for Col. Rucker, who is a member of the club.

The rush of laborers to secure work from the Paterson Aldermanic Committee, yesterday, was so great that two policemen were required to prevent the crush at the entrance.

The Camden Common Council has refused to pay bills amounting to $1,200, incurred by the Street Committee in excess of the appropriation, and work on streets will be suspended until May 1.

The citizens of the borough of Clinton, Hunterdon County, have organized a volunteer night patrol, with sixty members, four of whom go on duty every night, the men being selected by lot.

Jacob Schaffer, a baker, doing business on Ferry street, Hoboken, was stabbed, on Friday night, with a sharpened spike by John Buck, who was arrested and held to bail yesterday to await the result of the injuries.

A warrant was issued by Justice White, of Hoboken, yesterday, for the arrest of Charles Leichenstein, who is charged by his wife with desertion. She states that he has eloped with three different women in as many years.

The crews at the life-saving stations on the coast of New-Jersey will go on duty on Monday. The Government telegraph line, to connect the signal stations is completed from Sandy Hook to Barnegat, where work has been suspended for the present.

The Paterson Board of Education has agreed to purchase from J. E. Tynon a site for the Third Ward School, and pay him next April, with interest from date of purchase. The Committee on Erection and Repairs reports expenditures of $20,000 during the present fiscal year.

The goods of John Stein, fur dealer, who moved his stock out of his store in Newark, after giving a chattel mortgage for his rent, have been seized in Buffalo. The detectives are on Stein's track, and his creditors will prosecute him in a criminal suit if he is captured. His liabilities are about $20,000.

John J. Marsnap, of New-York, who was arrested and committed to the Hudson County Jail, from which he made his escape and was recaptured on Wednesday, has made a statement of his case, in which he alleges that he was arrested for throwing a prize package of candy out of an Erie Railway car window, and after his escape he wrote to Justice Seymour for the personal property which had been taken away from him at the station-house, and was induced to return on a safe conduct, which was violated.

[Advertisement.]

SENT BY EXPRESS, six pints Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator for $5. A cure guaranteed. Pain Paint removes inflammation, and subdues pain instantly. Depot, No. 181 Chatham street.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. G. Crane, Miss May Crane, Miss Gussie Crane, Miss Julia F. Clapp, Mrs. Julia F. Clapp, Mrs. W. S. Dodge, Miss Sarah Donlevy, Miss Hattie Stowe, Miss Eliza Stowe, Master Barry W. Clapp, W. Y. Merry, J. W. Lane and wife, W. J. Beldon, Mrs. W. Passmore, Mrs. M. Warren, infant, and nurse, Dr. G. H. White and wife, Lieut. W. B. Slack, wife, and child, H. Meyer, Mrs. M. P. Hedden, Miss Dora P. Hedden, Henry Wieck, I. H. Batchelder, David Dougherty, John McLaughlin, George W. Bailey, L. P. Curtis, J. C. Gooding, Mrs. Dayton and daughter, Miss Eva D. Leverich, Miss Nellie Crane, Miss Lillie T. Seelye, Miss Lillie B. Clapp, Miss S. T. Howland, Miss Wurts, Mrs. Smith Burch, Mrs. M. Booth, Prof. C. S. Stowe and three servants, C. S. Foote and wife, W. C. McD. Pierson, J. T. Bruce, Miss Louisa Tinsley, Miss Hattie Passmore, Mrs. J. Pyke, Miss M. Rowe, Daniel Hayes, William Hayes, Mrs. Amelia L. Tate, Miss Hattie Tate, Henry Luhrs, Martin Driscoll, Isaac Lowenstein, Peter Smith, James Hanagan, A. E. Platt, Miss A. M. Paul, Miss Bessie Colt, Mrs. R. E. Benedict, Miss Mary Benedict, Master B. Benedict, Aug. Arnold, Frank Gandot, Samuel P. Saxton, detachment of Thirty-eighth United States Marines, Mrs. Jewell, John Conroy.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.—Gen. De Trobriand, H. C. White, Col. H. D. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Macmillan, Miss Gibson, Edward Earle, W. C. Shaw, Jr., D. W. Russell, Mrs. Schermerhorn and nurse, Mrs. Marie J. Soulourac, E. P. Mason, Mrs. E. P. Mason, Geo. H. Timmins and servant, Gen. De Gorloff, Frank Russell, Walter Russell, Chas. Johnson, Mrs. S. B. Lockwood, Miss Sophie Lockwood, L. L. Sawede, J. J. Moreira, Mrs. Moreira, J. Moreira, Miss Maria Moreira, Emanuel Moreira, H. Mozeira and servant, Mme. A. Bordier, Mme. Tonnel, Chas. Petigny, Leon Haivez, Fitz Hatton, C. C. Millandon, A. Ruben, N. D. Julien, Mme. Julien, Master Julien, Edward Julien, Miss Grades, Lillie and Mary Julien, Nicholas Geoffroy, E. Geoffroy, Mme. Muthile Montemerle, Mrs. Louis Voytier, Xavier Verchot, Geo. Tahinge, Mme. Tahinge, Mrs. Coster, S. Monilliard, Mr. Pennington, Miss Emily Pennington, Miss Hattie Pennington, Mrs. Pennington, Dutrue Rosset, Mme. Rosset, F. Colliet.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—W. H. Dewolf, Mrs. Dewolf, J. L. Taylor, W. H. Stone, J. H. Gardner, Jr., Mrs. Gardner, Miss Gardner, Miss Julia Gardner, John A. Hunter, Capt. C. E. Pearson, Miss Rose Pillsworth, Mrs. A. Hill, Miss Clara Price, Andrew F. Lee, Geo. Lee, C. Strouts, J. F. Satterthwaite, Mrs. Robert Murray, Jr., C. Dinsmore, G. Pacheo, Ferdinand Elster, Monroe Ross, L. D. Newall, Col. G. E. Church, W. D. Coggeshall, Wm. Ellbeck, H. G. Fraser, Clinton Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, E. A. Bearcroft, R. F. Gascoigne, Henry H. Ellison, George R. Marler, C. L. Woodbridge, M. Wilson, A. G. Gill, Rev. C. W. Ward, Lieut. F. C. Alley, W. S. Godbe, Master Samuel Godbe, Master Frank Godbe, P. H. Ewing.

In steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Glasgow.—A. F. Stoddard, Gilbert Ewing, John Underwood, Mrs. Underwood, Saml. Gibson, Saml. Davidson, M. Burnham, Miss S. Parker, James Greve, Edward Nelson, John Farquharson, Edwd. Corey, David Gemmell, Alex. Shepherd, James Griffin, David Wilkie, Jas. Lowe, Thos. Blackstock, John W. Reid, James Fairley, D. G. Smith, Henry Sarque, Wm. Mann, David Isles, Miss Elisabeth Robb.

In steam-ship Australia, for Liverpool.—James Lyon, John Hunter, George Burgess, Miss Burgess, Master Burgess, James Bryson and lady, Robt. Chisholm, Wm. Powers and lady, James G. Gier, Alex. Thompson, Dennis Call, Owen Boyle.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Ann Proctor, R. B. Caldwell, Mr. Brown and servant, John C. Kay, Mr. Macklin, Harry White, Mrs. Gillibrand and son, Mr. Evans, Mr. Robinson, Henry Mortimer, R. Benson, Wm. Rogerson, C. H. Taylor, Mrs. A. Motley, Geo. W. Caldwell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:04 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon sets....2:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:55 | Gov. Island.4:44 | Hell Gate...6:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lachenez, Havre, &c., G. MacKenzie; Main, (Ger.,) Oterendorp, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Hus, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Perit, Ellis, Hamilton and St. George, Lunt Bros.; Cleopatra, Mankin, Havana and Mexico, F. Alexandre & Son; New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Corinth, Eckers, Hayti, Curacoa, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vicksburg, Rudolph, Port-au-Prince, New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; City of Waco, (new,) Bolger, New-Orleans via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ships Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers; Liston, Dunning, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brittania, (Norw.,) Gonrald, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Bertram, (Norw.,) Rod, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Quebec, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess; John Harvey, Brown, Liverpool, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Gertrude, Brooks, Portland, J. E. Ward & Co.; Rhea, (Ger.,) Werchine, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mercator, (Norw.,) Wug, Queenstown or orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Norma, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Eliezer, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hildegard, (Norw.,) Morch, Dublin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Stella, (Br.,) Lockhart, Antwerp, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Teresa, (Br.,) Wallace, Cienfuegos and Trinidad, J. & G. Fowler; Papa De Rossi, (Ital.,) De Rossi, Glasgow, A. P. Agresta; L. M. Vigus, (Br.,) Vigus, Bristol, Eng.; E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Brigs Perces Hinckley, Small, Falmouth, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Fearless, (Br.,) Wheaton, Curacoa, Fabbri & Chauncey; Gipsey, (Dan.,) Jayne, Pernambuco, A. Abbott.

Schr. Vernal, Cook, Tuxpan, L. Brandeis & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Drakeford, Liverpool Nov. 11, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Co. From lon. 63 experienced heavy gales from S. W. to N. W.; Nov. 13, lat. 48 44, lon. 18 24, spoke steam-ship Annie Anslie, hence for Antwerp; 15th, lat. 47 14, lon. 23 09, spoke bark Admete, (Norw.,) hence for Hamburg, short of provisions and with the crew of the ship Richard Robinson on board, abandoned at sea in lat. 40, lon. 64, (before reported;) supplied her with provisions, and took off Capt. Stetson and sixteen men, and brought them to this port.

Bark Crono, (Aust.,) Tomasich, Girgenti, 61 ds. with sulphur to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 27.

Bark Theodor Voss, (Ger.,) Galle, Hamburg 61 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Udsire, (Norw.,) Berenstein, Marseilles 64 ds., in ballast to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 6. Had strong W. gales most of the passage.

Bark Alma, (Ital.,) Apereto, St. Nazaire 44 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Lili, (Ger.,) Mencke, late Albers, Rio Grande 86 ds., with hides, &c., to Francis Moran, vessel to order. Crossed the equator Oct. 2 in lon. 36 08. Oct. 31, Capt. H. A. Albers, a native of Germany, aged 63 years, died of diarrhea, and was buried at sea.

Brig Weser, (Ger.,) Warns, St. Johns, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to order. Had strong N. W. winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Iza, (of Portland,) Falkenstein, Aligator Pond, Ja., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Had strong N. E. and westerly winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Drago G., (Aust.,) Widich, Cork 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Manlius, (Br.,) Nichols, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Nancy Smith, Boyd, St. Martin's 30 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Nov. 19, lat. 35, lon. 73, had a severe hurricane, commencing at S., and veering to the N. W., lasting 20 hours; sustained no damage; 21st, lat. 33 30, lon. 71, was boarded by a boat from brig Apollo, (Br.,) from Fortune Island, for New-York, 19 ds. out, short of provisions; supplied him. Left in port brig Teaser, (Br.,) for Halifax, N. S.

Schr. C. P. Garrish, Armstrong, Hillsboro, N. B., via Portland, 15 ds., with plaster to Jed, Frye & Co.

Schr. Georgia, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Kempt, N. S., via Newport, 20 ds., with 550 tons plaster to order; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Alzena, Plummer, Port Caledonia, C. B., 34 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Hamon Curtis, Curtis, Fernandina 14 ds., with timber to F. Talbot & Co. Had strong head winds entire passage.

Schr. Potosi, Jackson, Tampa Bay, Fla., 16 ds., with cedar to Moller & Thebaud. Had a continuation of heavy gales the entire passage; lost and split sails. Nov. 27, passed a wreck, apparently a schr. or brig of 200 tons, not long in that condition; appeared as though run down in a collision.

Schr. William, McDuffee, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Susan, Maloney, do., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Viola, Ingalls, Machias, with lumber to do.

Schr. M. E. Graham, Mason, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Freddie Allston, Pettis, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. Harry Whitton, Boyles, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. S. E. Hoffman, Dean, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Alabama, Conroy, Bluehill, with stone.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Carroll, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Alquissar, Small, Providence.

Schr. New-Zealand, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Trasher, Taunton.

Schr. Lookout, Morton, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships St. Laurent, for Havre; Main, for Bremen; City of Brooklyn and Celtic, for Liverpool; Australia and Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Arragon, for Bristol, E.; Cleopatra, for Vera Cruz, via Havana; Perit, for Bermuda; City of Waco, for Galveston; New-Orleans and Sherman, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships Great Admiral, for San Francisco; El Capitan, for London; bark La Cigueña, for Catania; brig J. W. Hunt, for New-Orleans; schr. My Rover, for Charleston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—Arr. bark Tatay, from Buenos Ayres; brig Regulator, from Rio Janeiro.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 29.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Dagmar, from Boston; bark Henry Knight, for Havana; brigs Alfred, from Montevideo; Nereus, from Pernambuco.

Passed out, steamers Hibernia, for Liverpool, Gulf Stream, for Havana; brigs Kaleroo and Hilding, for Queenstown; schr. Sophia Hanson, for the West Indies.

The bark Aurelia has returned to Baltimore for repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Star of Hope, (of Boston,) Little, from Dublin, which arr. 28th, and anchored on the bar, came up to this City yesterday, (29th) A. M.; reports having taken the northern passage, and had strong N. W. & S. W. gales; was 7 ds. to the westward of lon. 68.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martin, from New-York Nov. 19, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning, and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 29.—The North German-Lloyd's steam-ship Frankfort, Capt. Barlow, from New-Orleans Nov. 10, via Havana, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Holland, Russia, Prince Edward, Saint Louis, Noe, Lindesnoess, and Surprise.

The following vessels from American ports have arr. out: L. H. Dewebber, Mustang, Cato, Quattro, Fratelli, Caroline, Osteraa Autocrat, Ada, Helvetia, Kate Crosby, E. H. Duvall, Helga, Maggie Chapman, Cariboa, H. L. Routh, Richard Pearse, E. W. Stetson, Home, Bygdo, Concordia, and Oblio.

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502 and 504 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN FURS,
IN ALL STYLES AND QUALTIES, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
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GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.
English Body Brussels, $1 50 per yard.
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English Ingrains, 50 cents per yard.
Oil-Cloths, 35 cents per yard.
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CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.
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HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
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EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALTIES, SELECTED IN PARIS AND VIENNA BY ONE OF THE FIRM.
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GREAT
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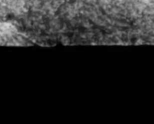
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Our own Manufacture
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The largest and richest stock ever shown in New-York now offered at retail.
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OFFER AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES FOR THE WINTER SEASON. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
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Patent Octagon-Front Coupes and Landaulets,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR James Goold & Co.'s CELEBRATED Family Sleighs, OF WHICH WE HAVE A FULL STOCK, INCLUDING THE PATENT Landau Sleigh, NEW THIS SEASON, MAKING A PERFECTLY CLOSE SLEIGH FOR UNPLEASANT WEATHER AND EVENING USE.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF Portland Sleighs AND CUTTERS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE
Rattan Goods.
New and Elegant Designs.
Work Stands, latest French and German Styles; Slipper Racks, Wall Baskets, Chairs, &c.
Comprising a most complete variety for
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REYNIER'S DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
$1 50.
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AND
BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

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WEDDING PRESENTS
and HOLIDAY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ROUX & CO.,
NO. 827 BROADWAY.
JUST IMPORTED:
FANCY WORK-TABLES, JARDINIERES, LIGHT DECORATED AND ALL-GILT CHAIRS, JEWELRY CASES, FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE WAR.

KURTZ
W. KURTZ, No. 872 Broadway is the only photographer in the world who received the highest medal (the double medal for taste and progress combined) awarded at the Vienna Exposition to portrait photography.